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A LARGE SUM FOR PENSIONS

FIFTY MILLIONS APPROPRIATED BY THE PENSION BILL.

IMMENSE AMOUNTS INVOLVED BY THE ARREARAGES ACT—NEARLY 300,000 CLAIMS STILL UNSETTLED—THE SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House to-day passed the Pension bill, which is the second regular appropriation bill passed this week. The amount appropriated is $50,000,000, which large sum is made necessary by the arrears bill passed by the last Congress. Mr. Hubbell, who had charge of the bill, explained the operation and effect of the arrearage act, and showed that the amount for pensions would be increased annually for some time to come, in consequence of the large number of claims still unsettled and yet to be presented under that act. He made a statement as to the enormous amount of appropriations needed to pay the arrearages of pensions. When the bill for the arrears of pensions had been before the House, it had been stated that it would only require a few millions. Up to Nov. 1, 1880, the Government had paid out for arrearages alone $24,600,000. The average arrearages to each of the old pensioners had been found to be $560. At the date of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, there had been 281,597 claims pending, and the average arrears in each new claim was $1,100. Supposing that 30 per cent. of those claims would be disallowed, there would still be, in round numbers, 197,000 arrearages to be paid, which, at the rate of $1,100 each, would amount to $217,000,000, and he wished to call attention to the further fact that the average age of the pensioners of the Government was only 41 years. He criticised the present system of paying pensions. Under this system anybody could get a pension who was willing to take a false oath. The Commissioner had told him that out of the $50,000,000 paid out each year, $4,000,000 was paid out fraudulently, and perhaps more. Mr. Sparks defended the act for the payment of arrears of pensions as a simple act of justice to the pensioner. Mr. Hubbell, in reply, stated that he had not in any way intended to oppose the arrearages bill. On the contrary, he acknowledged its justice, and he had merely tried to-day to show that under the present system the Government was liable, in carrying out that bill, to submit to great frauds.

It is to be hoped that the very expensive experience derived from the arrearage act will operate effectually to kill the scheme for equalization of bounties which has been maintained before Congress for several years, mainly through the influence and efforts of claim agents.

There are still two regular appropriation bills pending in the House—the Military Academy and Consular and Diplomatic—which the Committee on Appropriations will endeavor to have passed before the holiday adjournment. As to-morrow is devoted to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, it is not likely that anything further will be done with the appropriation bills until Monday, and if those bills should be pressed next week a vote on the Refunding bill will not be possible until about the middle of January.

HONORING GRANT IN CONGRESS.

THE EX-PRESIDENT GREETED IN BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While Mr. Vest, of Missouri, was expressing a fear that the Burnside Education bill would interfere with the rights of the States, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, ex-President Grant entered the Senate Chamber from the cloak-room on the Republican side, accompanied by Senator Logan and Gen. Beale. At the appearance of this unassuming man, bearing so quietly such an accumulation of honors, some one in the gallery began to applaud. This enthusiasm was quickly suppressed. Gen. Grant was at once surrounded by Senators Ferry, Windom, Kirkwood, and others, who had been sitting near him. As soon as it became generally known that the ex-President was in the chamber, the other Republican Senators left their seats and paid their respects to him as he stood near the sofas in the corner. Mr. Edmunds then moved that a recess of 10 minutes be taken, in order that the Senators might pay their respects to the ex-President. This motion was unanimously carried. Thereupon a little reception was held in the Republican corner. Some of the best known of the Brigadiers were the first to shake the hand of the man who had led the Union forces against them. Other Democrats were not eager to approach him, but nearly all on that side of the chamber presented themselves before the recess was ended. It was reserved for such statesmen as Messrs. Vest, Slater, Vance, Jonas, and Walker to remain in their seats and refuse to greet the distinguished visitor.

The session having been resumed, the ex-President sat upon one of the sofas for a few minutes, talking with his friends, and then left the chamber. He also visited the House, where his presence was also recognized by a recess of 10 minutes. A few Democrats had the bad taste to vote against the motion. As soon as the motion had been passed the members gathered around the ex-President, who was in the rear of the room, and it was very difficult for any one to approach him except those who were in the centre of the group. Speaker Randall solved the problem by leading the ex-President down the aisle, and then presenting the members to him as they filed past. Five or six of the Democrats refused to be presented. When the session was resumed, the ex-President sat down in Mr. Chittenden's chair, which is in the front row, just in front of the Speaker.

The House adjourned soon after the recess, and the ex-President remained seated for a few minutes, chatting with members. On leaving the hall he walked through the Capitol to the Senate side, followed by a large crowd, and upon quitting the building was driven to the residence of Gen. Beale. He will leave here for New-York to-morrow.

ABATING WASHINGTON NUISANCES.

RECLAMATION OF THE POTOMAC FLATS—BILL TO PREVENT WASTE OF WATER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At last the House Committee on the District of Columbia have shown some interest in one of the most important subjects for legislation which has been presented for their consideration. The committee voted to-day, 6 to 3, to secure, if possible, the insertion in the River and Harbor bill of a paragraph appropriating $1,250,000 for the improvement of the Potomac River and the so-called harbors of Washington and Georgetown. In this way it is proposed to begin the reclamation of the fever-breeding flats which lie in front of this city. The emphatic demands which have recently been made for the improvement of these flats have brought into existence a company which offers to do the work without other compensation than a gift of the land which will be reclaimed. The inexpediency of allowing the work to be done in this way ought to be plain to any Congressman, but those who are anxious for the immediate improvement of the flats fear that the necessary legislation may be delayed by these or other persons who are endeavoring to advance their own fortunes. If the land to be reclaimed is worth the cost of the work to private persons, it is worth as much to the Government.

Another step was taken to-day toward removing some of the causes of complaint which exist in the District, and which were recently described in THE TIMES. The Senate passed a bill to prevent the waste of public water by householders. This bill requires the Police of the city to inspect, without notice, premises where the Potomac water is used, and to report the residents to the Commissioners if they are allowing water to run to waste. There are provisions for shutting off water from such premises if the waste is not stopped within 48 hours, and the resident must pay $3 before he can get it again. The bill throws additional work upon a Police force which is now too small for effective service, and has some features which will make it unpopular with citizens.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

SENATE DEBATE ON BURNSIDE'S BILL—NEEDS OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The debate upon the Burnside bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands and the proceeds of patents to the education of the people was continued in the Senate to-day. It had been agreed that a vote should be taken at 4 o'clock, but the hour passed without any attempt being made to close the debate. It is probable that a vote will be reached to-morrow. The debate was begun yesterday by Mr. Burnside and Mr. Morrill, whose excellent speech was followed by a frank explanation of the condition of the South and its needs by Senator Brown, of Georgia.

Several Senators took part in the discussion to-day. Mr. Teller maintained that the aid should be given at once. This would involve a distribution of the principal of the proceeds, while the bill provides for an apportionment of the interest. Mr. Hoar opposed the views of Mr. Teller. Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, read his maiden speech, which, at least, had the merit of brevity. Mr. Pugh has a pleasing voice and a good delivery. His emphasis is well placed, and his enunciation is clear. He had a great deal to say about the necessity of preserving local self-government in the South, apparently forgetting that his party has almost wiped out local self-government in most of the Southern States, and he gave the hackneyed explanation for the South's solidity. All sectional troubles he ascribed to the North's ignorance of the real character of Southern whites, but he supported the bill, as did others, with the exception of Mr. Vest, who thought the States should be allowed to take care of education for themselves, and should not be called to account for any misapplication of money given to them by the general Government for educational purposes. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, supported the bill, but thought it did not give enough money. Mr. Morgan spoke for a long time in support of his amendment, which provides that the colleges aided shall establish schools for the instruction of females, "in such branches of technical education as are suitable to their sex." There must have been some persons in the galleries whose lives had been shortened by the abominations of Southern cooking, and these could not have failed to agree with him as to the necessity of establishing cooking schools in the South. Mr. Morgan thinks that the free education of women in certain branches would keep away those who come here and throw themselves upon the charity of Congressmen for the purpose of getting clerkships. He says the city is flooded with them.

THE VIRGINIA COUPON CASE.

ARGUMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The case of Hartman against Greenham was argued to-day in the United States Supreme Court. This is a case of unusual importance and will probably have a controlling effect upon the politics of the State of Virginia. By the Funding act of 1871, Virginia issued bonds, with interest coupons attached, which, according to their face, are receivable in payment of taxes. Several measures have been at different times resorted to by the State Legislature to escape the obligation of these coupons, but they have been invariably pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Virginia Court of Appeals. In 1876, however, the Legislature passed a law imposing a tax upon the bonds, and requiring the State officers to deduct this tax from the coupons when tendered in payment of taxes. The Court of Appeals sustained this law and the bondholders carried the case to the Supreme Court. Mr. William L. Royall, formerly of Richmond, but now of New-York City, argued the case for the bondholders, and the Attorney-General of Virginia for the other side. Those who favor an honest payment of the debt of Virginia contend that a decision in this case favorable to them will kill the Readjuster Party in that State. The fight now, on the part of the Readjusters, is to turn out the present Court of Appeals and put in other Judges who will hold that the State is not bound to receive the coupons in payment of taxes. If the Supreme Court decides that the State shall redeem the coupons, it will be very much like notice to the Readjusters that it will undo the work their new Judges may do. The debt-payers say that it will be impossible to organize a party against the decree of the Supreme Court, and Virginians are awaiting the result of the case with great interest.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $535,115 35, and from Customs, $719,486 45.

The Electoral vote of the State of Tennessee was delivered to Vice-President Wheeler to-day by a special messenger.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 200,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco and New-Orleans Mints.

The House adopted a concurrent resolution to-day providing for a recess of Congress from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been assigned to the command of the West Point Military Academy, has left for California to settle his private affairs, preparatory to entering upon his new duties.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from an unknown person, in an envelope post-marked Newark, N. J., the sum of $300. The money has been deposited in the Treasury on account of conscience.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, obtained permission to-day to have printed in the *Record* a substitute which he proposes to offer for the Funding bill. It appropriates of the coin now in the Treasury the sum of $100,000,000 for the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States falling due during 1880 and 1881, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined the maximum amount of silver dollars in the manner now authorized by law, and to pay out such dollars in the redemption of the public debt. Section 2 repeals all laws authorizing the issuing of bonds for the purpose of funding or redeeming the interest-bearing debt of the United States.

An informal caucus of the Greenback members of the House of Representatives was held in the room of the Agricultural Committee at the Capitol to-day. The main object of the meeting was to devise methods for extending their party organization throughout the country, and to decide upon a plan of united action in opposition to the pending Funding bill. The line of action to be pursued in regard to other important measures now pending before the House of Representatives, which they may endeavor to bring before it, such as inter-State commerce, the national bank question, and unlimited coinage of silver, were also considered. No action was reached to-day, and the caucus adjourned, after authorizing Gen. Weaver to call another meeting, which will probably be held within a few days.

MINSTRELS IN TROUBLE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A minstrel company, billed as Skiff and Gaylord's Minstrels, was to appear here this evening at the Academy of Music. Some of the actors refused to play until they had received their back pay. Gaylord, the proprietor, refused, and left the box-office, and has not yet reappeared. The audience became impatient and vainly demanded their money back, and a mob attacked the ticket agent in the street. Most of the members of the company are at their hotel with no means. The troupe is said to be backed by George Coup.

THE LAND LEAGUE TYRANNY

DESPERATE OPPOSITION EXPECTED TO COERCIVE MEASURES.

THE ACTION OF THE CABINET ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY LOYAL IRISHMEN—DANGERS OF HOLDING OFFICE—MR. JONES'S CATTLE—STRIKING A JURY FOR THE STATE TRIALS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "The action of the Cabinet in regard to the Irish question is awaited with intense anxiety by the loyal classes, but with affected indifference by the Land League and their sympathizers. The most strenuous and desperate opposition may be expected to coercion. All that physical endurance can do to prevent the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act may be anticipated. Some members of the Irish party in Parliament, who do not approve of the League, will make common cause with them in their struggle, knowing that it will be an easy way to atone for shortcomings and attain popularity without directly committing themselves to the policy of the League. The organs of the League affect to disbelieve that the Cabinet is resolved on coercion. One paper contends that crime is no more prevalent now than it was a month ago, and that if the Government adopts coercion now after refusing to do so before, it would be regarded as a tardy acknowledgment of error."

The *Times* publishes a letter from the authorities at Dublin, to a person appointing him High Sheriff of a certain county for the year 1881, and the reply to the letter. The reply states that the person declines the appointment, because, owing to the state of the country, his rental is so diminished that he cannot afford the expenses of the office; adding that, the Government having allowed the country to verge on a state of anarchy and rebellion, the responsibilities and dangers of the office are more than he is willing to incur.

A correspondent at Dublin says: "The military authorities have collected camp requisites at convenient stations all over the country, and the commissariat has accumulated a reserve of portable provisions in every town."

Orders were issued to-day for the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, expected home from Malta, to land at Queenstown, instead of proceeding to England.

The Cabinet was in session four hours to-day.

One hundred and nineteen men of the Coldstream Guards have started for Dublin.

There will be a large meeting of Irishmen at Manchester on Wednesday to express sympathy for the traversers and augment the defense fund. Mr. Parnell will be present.

A great anti-League meeting was held to-day at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore presiding. Resolutions were passed declaring an equitable settlement of the land question absolutely necessary—a settlement giving landlords fair rent and tenants protection from rack rents and capricious eviction.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Of the panel of 24 jurors struck to-day for the trial of the traversers, 14 are Liberals, and 10 Conservatives. Each side will drop 6, thus reducing the number to the requisite 12.

The cattle belonging to Mr. William Bence Jones, of Lisselane, which were forwarded from Cork by the Great Western Railway, having been refused shipment by the steamship companies in consequence of the threats of the "Boycotters," have not yet left Dublin.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 16.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: "Emigration forms a part of the Government's programme for dealing with Ireland. It is probable numbers of Irish of a fair class of settlers will be sent to the North-west at the expense of the British Government."

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin.

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular altering the date of the meeting of the Home Rule Party from Jan. 4 to Dec. 27, the day before the State trials begin.

The Grand Orange Lodge has determined to make every exertion to relieve Mr. Jones. His sheep were shipped to Liverpool yesterday without opposition, and the horned cattle will be shipped to-day.

A troop-ship has been ordered to get ready immediately to go to Gibraltar for the purpose of conveying the Ninety-seventh Regiment thence to Queenstown.

A correspondent at Dublin says it is reported that a movement is afoot in Ulster to send a relief expedition to Mr. Jones, at Bandon.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "The situation in Ireland is one of deepening gloom. The officers of the Government look on while lawlessness is unchecked. But this cannot continue. At some point the will of rebels against society must be broken by the force of society. If the Government does not step forward to resume its functions, we shall see the calamity of a spontaneous struggle between those who set up their own will as the law and those who resist such coercion. It must be plain to the Government that the evil has grown to its present dimensions because it has been slow to understand and to execute its duty."

The *News* in its leading article states that yesterday's sitting of the Cabinet, which will probably be the last before Christmas, was occupied in the consideration of the Land bill. It is not absolutely certain that the bill will be ready to present to the House at the opening of the session in all its details, but the principles and objects of the measure will be stated as early as possible. The *News* positively denies that the Land bill and a coercion bill will be introduced simultaneously. The Government will let Parliament fully understand what remedial legislation they intend to propose before they carry through measures of coercion.

CHILIANS ADVANCING ON LIMA.

A LANDING EFFECTED AT PISCO—PERUVIANS PREPARING TO RESIST THE INVADERS.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—The long expected Chilian advance on Lima is at last a reality. On Nov. 19, 18 vessels, all war vessels or armed transports, except four sailing vessels, which were towed, appeared off Pisco. The Angamo and two other vessels steamed into the harbor, the former approaching the mole as closely as possible and sent an officer ashore, who demanded the surrender of the place, and was refused. Fire was at once opened from the three ships and was returned by the Peruvian force on shore. This force consisted of only 1,200 men, commanded by Col. Zamudi. The landing at Pisco was resisted so hotly that most of the Chilians landed at Paracas, about 10 miles off, and immediately marched on Pisco, almost surrounding Zamudi's small force. That officer, hopeless of further defense without the sacrifice of his entire force, retired after blowing up the shore section of the wharf, and destroying other property to prevent its falling into Chilian hands. The rolling stock of the Pisco Railroad was burned, a severe loss to the English bondholders. The Peruvian loss in the fight is placed at 150 men, and the Chilian at thrice that number. The Chilian force landed consisted of the Second and Fourth Regiments, of 1,200 men each; the Coquimbo, Talca, Colchagua, Chacabuco, and Atacama Regiments, of 1,200 men each; the Naval Brigade of 900 men, and 800 artillery and cavalry, making in all 10,000 men. The transports, having landed the troops, returned to Arica, for further reinforcements, which will be landed nearer Lima, probably at Cerro Azul, and thence move on the capital. Pisco is 126 miles from Lima, and 70 from Cerro Azul. The force landed at Pisco will probably destroy all towns in the Yca Valley, and then enter the Cañete Valley, which they will probably make their base of operations. The march to Lima will be resisted step by step. To this end three divisions left Lima on the night of Nov. 19. They have with them 85 pieces of artillery. Every post of advantage will be occupied, and the advance harassed and opposed to the utmost. The road the invaders have to traverse is particularly unfavorable for such purposes, abounding in ravines and passes, easily defensible by a resolute soldiery, and affording almost certainly numerous opportunities for administering checks to the invaders. The force lately landed has not yet begun its advance, though a battalion of Chilian cavalry was reported on the road 18 miles from Pisco.

The port of Ancon has been open several weeks, and many families are availing themselves of this opportunity of leaving Lima. Five thousand tons of freight are awaiting shipment. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers are making extra trips to Chimbote to carry away the extraordinary traffic there offering, before the Chilians resume the blockade. The port will soon be re-closed.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY.

A FRESH PROPOSAL FROM TURKEY—COLLECTIVE ACTION BY EUROPE PROBABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Porte's latest note on the Greek question proposes as a basis of negotiation the proposal made by the Porte in its note of Oct. 3, namely, that the cession of territory should not include Janina, Metzova, and Larissa. This proposal has been hitherto utterly scouted by Greece.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Porte in a note states that the military preparations of Greece have been pushed forward until the whole country is one vast camp; that the press inflames the people by violent articles against Turkey; that brigandage is carried on on a large scale, and formidable bands cross the frontier, but that the Porte will remain calm, while taking precautions against possible attacks."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—It is stated that the Ambassadors here will be instructed to reply collectively to the Turkish note on the Greek question.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The *Temps*, replying to the article in the London *Times* of this morning on the Greek question, maintains that the French proposals, having been accepted by the powers, now become European proposals. It consequently appertains to the whole of Europe to determine upon collective action. England took the initiative in the negotiations for effecting the execution of the Berlin treaty. It is therefore England, and not France, that should advance proposals for the settlement of the Greek question.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A correspondent at Vienna says it is believed that the idea of European arbitration in the Greek question, even if seriously proposed, would not have the slightest chance of realizing the end contemplated.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA NOT TO BE MARRIED IN FEBRUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Pesth says: "The marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria with the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, which was fixed for February, has been postponed until warmer weather out of consideration for the state of the bride's health."

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—The Emperor and the Crown Prince Rudolph have declined a ball at the Opera-house tendered by the city of Vienna, on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince, and have requested that the money intended to be appropriated for that entertainment shall be given to the poor of Vienna, at the same time offering liberal contributions themselves for the same purpose. This is the result of a scandal created by the Town Council appointing a committee to investigate rumors that the Crown Prince had ordered furniture and household equipments for his new establishment from Paris, the appointment of the committee being accompanied by severe comments by the members of the Municipal Council on the royal family patronizing foreign tradesmen. The inquiry showed these rumors to be false, and at the moment when the committee was making a report to that effect a letter was received from the Minister President of the Imperial Council informing the Burgomaster that the Emperor and Crown Prince must decline the city's hospitality.

The lower house of the Reichrath has agreed to the proposed Government loan of 13,500,000 florins.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—A bill has been submitted to the Federal Council authorizing the issue of a Government loan of 54,000,000 marks for the naval, military, and postal services.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.—The Chinese Ambassador to-day had a five hours' conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is believed to have been mutually satisfactory.

ROME, Dec. 16.—In the last consistory the Pope formally announced the appointment of Cardinal Jacobini to be Secretary of State and Administrator of the property of the Vatican.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter exhorting the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world to stimulate their flocks to pray, work, and contribute in aid of the Apostolic foreign missions as represented by the work of the societies for the propagation of the faith and the schools in the East.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, who was convicted of libeling Mr. A. M. Sullivan, has been sentenced to pay a fine of £50.

Mr. John J. Mechi, the well-known agriculturist and razor-strop maker, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at £18,000. His assets comprise stock at Tiptree Hall to the value of about £2,700.

A dispatch from Paris says: "Of the effect the recent disclosures regarding Henri Rochefort, in connection with the Commune, will have on his followers, it is too sudden to judge. The Socialist papers defend him, but rather languidly. The Bonapartist organs side with him."

Mr. James Cropper, Liberal, a banker, has been elected to the House of Commons from Kendal, to fill the vacancy caused by the death last month of Mr. John Whitwell. Mr. Cropper defeated his opponent, Mr. Harris, Conservative, by 300 votes.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.—The Basutos were repulsed at Dordrecht on the 10th inst. with great loss.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—M. Reinach, Gambetta's secretary, has challenged M. Rogat, of the *Pays*, who has taken up the defense of Henri Rochefort.

The *Intransigeant* publishes a letter from Louise Michel denying that she ranks Rochefort as a traitor.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Russia intends to take decisive action against the Turcomans at the end of December.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that 20 arrests have been made in connection with the attempted assassination of Premier Bratiano.

A dispatch from Lisbon says Dr. Amado has gone to New-York as Commissioner of Portugal to the Sanitary Congress at Washington.

A dispatch from Bucharest states that Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, at a private audience with Prince Charles presented an autograph letter of President Hayes congratulating the Prince on the independence of Roumania, and expressing fervent wishes for the prosperity of the Principality. The Prince made an appropriate reply.

NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The State Prohibition Party met in State convention in this city yesterday, and is now holding sessions. The object is to make a more compact party organization in the State and to separate from all other party organizations.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR WHISKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—The whisky men of Louisville report an immense increase of business this year over all others in the past. Some firms have contracted to sell all they can produce for as long ahead as 1882. The demand has more than doubled. In addition to the increase of capacity of the present distilleries of Kentucky, the State now has nearly twice as many as formerly, while other firms are talked of. Several firms hitherto merely wholesale dealers are now distilling. The demand comes from the North-west in the main, although the East and South are also well represented. The force of store-keepers and gaugers has been increased to keep up with the additional manufacture.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE

GEN. GRANT'S JUDGMENT UPON THE MANASSAS AFFAIR.

HIS SEVERE LANGUAGE IN REFUSING TO REOPEN THE CASE—HOW PORTER MIGHT HAVE PROVED HIS LOYALTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—At the time of Gen. Grant's visit to this city last Spring the case of Fitz John Porter was occupying the attention of the United States Senate in the form of a bill for his relief. Senators Carpenter and Logan had attacked the bill, and it was naturally a topic of conversation among military men, as it is now since its revival in the Senate. It occurred to me that the views of Gen. Grant on the subject might be not only interesting but valuable, and I took occasion to secure them. As his friends were urging him for the Republican nomination, it was not regarded as well to stir up the friends of Porter, and Gen. Grant's opinions were not published. At this time, however, there can be no impropriety in giving the pith of his remarks on a subject which is familiar to him and on which he is, as a military man, most competent to speak. As the successful commander of the Eastern army and as President he had exceptionally good opportunities to get at the merits of the case. The conversation in which Gen. Grant expressed his views was not in the form of an interview, and he did not go into the details of the case, but simply gave his conclusions, reached after a thorough consideration of the new Confederate evidence on which is based Porter's plea for relief. The conversation sprang from a comment on Carpenter's speech and followed a question as to the propriety of President Hayes's action in giving the case a rehearing.

"Soon after my inauguration the first time," said Gen. Grant, "one of Porter's intimate friends came to me and urged me to take steps for a reopening of his case. He brought with him a mass of documents which, it was claimed, would show Porter's action in a better light. I took the papers and went through them. When he called again for an answer, I told him that when I urged a reopening of that case I would also urge the hanging of Porter. That's the last I heard of the case. They waited until Hayes got in before they brought up their new evidence again. I had another case of the same kind. An officer of the Twenty-first Illinois, the regiment I first took command of, was dismissed the service, and as soon as I was elected President he came to me to have his case retried. He didn't get it, but I see he has been successful since then. I haven't much sympathy with a man who staid at home after being dismissed as an officer, and then, after the war is over, comes in with a claim for pay. If he should enlist after being dismissed I might think he was a patriot."

What Gen. Grant said in connection with the commission which tried Gen. Porter was new to the writer, but may not be so to others who are more familiar with the details of the case or whose memory is more tenacious. "That commission," he stated, "was composed of conservative men. I doubt if an equal number of prominent officers less likely to be unjustly severe could be found in the Army. They were men more disposed to be merciful than severe. After going into all the details and sifting all the evidence, they concluded Gen. Porter should be shot. There was no difference of opinion among them—the conclusion was unanimous. President Lincoln was responsible for the modification of sentence. He interceded in behalf of Porter, not for Porter's sake, but as a matter of public policy. He wrote to the commission urging them to spare Porter's life. The feeling in the Army of the Potomac at that time was such that Mr. Lincoln was afraid of the effect of the execution of an officer of Porter's rank. So the commission dismissed him from the service with loss of pay, although they believed the evidence warranted a more severe punishment."

As to the Confederate evidence which has been urged in Porter's interest, Gen. Grant said: "This is the evidence of the enemy, and amounts to this, that if Porter had gone into the fight he would have been whipped. That sort of evidence is not worth a great deal. You can always prove by a General that he would have won in a fight that never took place. Many a General who was sure of success has been whipped. An enemy may be able to see flaws in a General's plans that he does not see. The confidence of the enemy that they could have whipped Porter is no excuse for Porter's failure to fight."

Gen. Grant did not know whether it was fair to say Porter was a traitor. He knew him at West Point, and their relations had always been friendly, and he had no reason to doubt Porter's loyalty up to the time he felt he was not appreciated by the Administration. "It did not look well," he said, "for Porter to stay out of the war after his dismissal. As his loyalty was in question, he would have done well to vindicate it by going into the Army as a private, if he could go in no other way. The country needed the services of every able-bodied man. Porter staid at home, and now comes forward, years after, and asks for pay. If a man loves his country, he will serve it when in danger; and if he can't be a General he will be a private soldier."

While I have used quotation marks pretty liberally in this, I do not mean to give it as a verbatim report of the conversation—but it is correct in substance. I believe it agrees with the views of most military men who have given the case attention. At various Army reunions in the West I have heard the matter commented on, and have yet to hear any volunteer officer in the West approve of any measure for the relief of Fitz John Porter. The general feeling is that he owes his life to the circumstances which made it appear injudicious to enforce the highest penalty.

STUDENT RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A QUARREL BETWEEN SOPHOMORES AND MEDICAL STUDENTS—POLICEMEN INJURED AND COLLEGE BOYS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Sophomore Class of the University of Pennsylvania had a cremation to-night of the old text-books used during the past term. The cremation exercises occurred on the Campus, and the students arrived on the spot about 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by an escort of 30 policemen, as it had been hinted during the day that the medical students would break up the exercises for an alleged affront given at their Commencement last Summer. When the Sophomores, to the number of 50, arrived on the ground, they found a gathering of several hundred medical students, who shouted and hooted at the Sophomores. Several breaks in the rope which surrounded the Sophomores were made, and then a policeman discharged his pistol. This was the cause of a general rush of the students, and the policemen were nearly overpowered. They then made an arrest, and this led to the throwing of bricks, rotten eggs, and other things, and several of the policemen were injured, one seriously by being struck on the head with a brick. Another claims to have been cut across the head with a knife by a student. Ten of the medical students were arrested, and three of the policemen were sent to the hospital. The affair caused intense excitement in West Philadelphia, and the people in the neighborhood were fearful that the riot would become general and lead to the destruction of property. At midnight matters had calmed down.

WHY A CHINAMAN KILLED HIMSELF.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Ole Yung, a Chinese laundryman, at No. 44 North Clark-street, this city, committed suicide this morning by swallowing poison. He was a noted gambler and opium-eater. The cause of the suicide is said to have been financial losses incurred through indulgence in the American game of draw poker.

A SPIRITUALISTIC DIFFICULTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—William R. Tice, who resides at No. 336 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, to-day instituted a criminal prosecution against Jonathan Roberts for libel. Roberts is the publisher of a Spiritualistic paper, printed in this city, called *Mind and Matter*, and assailed Tice in the issue of March 6, 1879. In general terms the prosecutor stated that the publication was libelous and defamatory. Mr. Roberts was held for trial. Mr. Tice, who is a retired jeweler, was arrested this evening at the instance of James, the medium, charging him with defamation of character and assault during a séance. Mr. Tice entered bail.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A sad case of homicide occurred in this village last night. Frederick L. Jackson, 43 years old, shot his wife fatally with a revolver while both were in bed. Jackson was kicked in the head by a horse Tuesday, and since that time has at intervals been insane. His sympathizers claim he was in a fit of insanity when he committed the crime, while others believe he was rational and the deed was intentional. Jackson is under the surveillance of Sheriff's officers pending an investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Advices from Indian Territory say that two full-blooded Indians went to the house of Elias McVeigh, in Eufaula, on Tuesday, and, after accepting the hospitalities of Mr. McVeigh, shot and killed him, and chopped a hired man named Barrett with an axe, inflicting mortal wounds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Carrollton, Ill., says a farmer named John C. Armstrong got into a dispute with Clinton Armstrong to-day about a wagon, which ended in the latter picking up a neck-yoke and striking him on the side of the head with it, crushing in his skull and causing death in two hours. The men were not relatives. The homicide was arrested. He had hitherto borne a good character.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Albert G. F. Goersen, convicted of murder in the first degree, in having poisoned his wife, was overruled this morning and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—John Dearing was examined to-day on a charge of causing the death of Michael Ruse, on Monday night, by drowning, and held in $5,000 bail for further examination on Saturday.

Lewis B. Follette, under arrest on a charge of causing the death of Rebecca Long by malpractice, was arraigned to-day at Wakefield, Mass. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail in default of $10,000 bail. The case will be heard at Malden on Dec. 12.

HOUSTON, Dec. 16.—Riley Tomlin, on Friday last, shot and killed one Carr, and wounded another man, 20 miles hence, on the narrow guage road. The men, all colored, were engaged in cutting wood.

A dispatch from Dallas says Wiley Stewart, one of the murderers of Mr. Jones in the Indian Territory, at Caddo, Oct. 9, 1878, was identified on Thursday at the convict camp of the Texas Pacific Road. He is serving a term under the name of Franklin Hale, for horse-stealing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—Frank Twiggs, colored, was convicted in the Burke County Superior Court to-day of the murder of William Driscoll, a white man, in November last. Twiggs shot Driscoll while the latter was asleep. Two brothers of Twiggs, who assisted in the crime, will also be tried.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 16.—The Bortree trial is nearly finished, and the interest is increasing as it draws to a close. Edwin F. Uhl, a prominent Michigan lawyer, and Henry M. Seeley made arguments this morning. Henry M. Seeley, for the defense, spoke all the afternoon. The case probably will go to the jury in the morning.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Henry Williams, who was found by the road-side near Ludlow, Ky., last night, with severe wounds on his head, caused by an iron bar, died to-day. It is clear now that it was a case of most unprovoked murder for the purpose of robbery. Williams was on his way to the city to buy a dress for his mother, having in his possession a twenty-dollar and a five-dollar gold piece. These were missing when he was found. To-day a negro named Gibson or Hicks was arrested on suspicion. Last night after the murder he bought a pair of boots and paid for them with a twenty-dollar gold piece. He left his old shoes, and on one of them to-day were found blood and hair, the hair being similar to Williams's in color. Much feeling exists, as Gibson is a man of worthless character, and Williams was an estimable young man.

SARNIA, Ontario, Dec. 16.—Dudley, of New-York, arrested a few weeks ago for smuggling jewelry into Canada, pleaded guilty, and was to-day sentenced to three months in jail.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—Brand, an American fugitive, was last night forcibly abducted from Hemmingford, in this Province, by three men, who placed him in a sleigh and took him to Plattsburg, N. Y.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MANY CAUSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—At St. Henri village, to-day, while several men were taking down a large wooden and brick house, the whole structure gave way and men, bricks, and timbers were thrown together in a confused mass. A workman named Taylor was taken out dead, with both arms and one leg broken and his body terribly bruised. Councilor Leblanc was injured internally, besides receiving several scalp wounds and bruises about the head. Several other persons were slightly injured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Samuel Cunningham, a freight conductor on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, fell between two cars this morning and had both legs cut off. His death was instantaneous.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—Last night a man, who was afterward identified as William Whitney, of New-Albany, was struck by a train near Scotch Farms and instantly killed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A party of laborers, engaged in cutting ice on the canal in this village, to-day found the body of a man frozen fast to the under side of the ice. A letter was found on him addressed to Morris O'Sullivan, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y. The body has been in the water a long time, and has not yet been identified.

ELORA, Ontario, Dec. 16.—James Arkell, Town Counselor, had a leg torn from his body at the saw mill here this morning. He cannot recover.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 16.—Yesterday Antony Tucker and wife, colored, living on the premises of Charles Leath, in Prince George County, locked their two children in the house and went out to pick peas. During their absence the building accidentally caught fire and was entirely consumed. The two children perished in the flames. On returning home Tucker and his wife found the house in ruins and the skull of the eldest child the only evidence left of their children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire which occurred last evening in a two-story extension in the rear of the molding mill of Ehrhard, Hagen & Co., No. 115 East Thirteenth-street, caused a loss of $2,000. Lawson & Williams, manufacturers of gas fixtures and bronzes, who occupy the second and third floors of the front building, sustain a loss of $1,000, and Charles Jackson, manufacturer of silk trimmings, on the fourth floor, loses $1,000, chiefly by water. The building, which is owned by Grote & Co., was damaged to the extent of $800.

A fire yesterday morning in Lee, Mass., originating in E. T. Shepard's grocery, destroyed the building and its contents. The loss is $6,000; insured. H. G. Phelps's estate owned the next building south; loss, $3,600; insured. H. C. Phelps, stove-dealer, lost $3,000; insured for $2,000; W. L. Davis, tailor, $500 above his insurance; J. C. Chaffee, furniture-dealer, $1,000; insured.

Fire was discovered at 6:05 last evening in the Dover Lumber Company's works, at Dover, N. J. The fire companies were soon on the grounds, but the flames were not extinguished until damage had been caused to the stock and buildings of $15,000. There was insurance for $5,000.

The residence of George Hammond, near Middlebury, Vt., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from a heating apparatus in the basement. It was one of the finest farm-houses in the county. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $7,000.

Gantz & Kemble's large saw mill, at Millersburg, Penn., was destroyed Wednesday night by fire. The estimated loss is $18,000; insurance trifling. The mill, which had been idle for some time, only started yesterday.

The dwelling of Robert Loggie, at Tabusintac, New-Brunswick, was burned yesterday, the members of the family barely escaping with their lives. A servant named Jane Robertson perished.

The printing and book-binding establishment of Burton & Skinner, of No. 219 Chestnut-street, St. Louis, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $10,000 last night; insurance, $20,000.

A fire yesterday at Collingwood, Ontario, destroyed the Huron Hotel, owned by John Merrill, and five adjoining buildings. The loss is $10,000; partially insured.

The mills of the Dover Lumber Company, at Dover, N. J., were destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

Stone's planing mill at Newport, Ky., was burned to the ground at noon yesterday. The loss is $10,000.

POPULATION OF MAINE AND MONTANA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The total population of the State of Maine, according to the returns made to the Census Office by the enumerators, is 648,945. Of this number 324,084 are males and 324,861 are females; 590,076 are natives and 58,869 are foreign born; 646,903 are white and 2,042 are colored.

The population of Montana Territory is as follows: Males, 28,180; females, 10,977; natives, 27,642; foreign born, 11,515; white, 35,468; colored, 3,689.

COL. BURGWYN'S OFFICERS

DISCORD IN THE PET REGIMENT OF MARYLAND.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT VARIANCE WITH HIS STAFF—STRICT DISCIPLINE AND THE TROUBLE IT HAS CAUSED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—The Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., which gained an enviable reputation last Summer for its gallantry to the ladies at Cape May, and which has always boasted within its ranks the flower of Maryland chivalry, as it is called, is just now in a most thoroughly disturbed condition. The Colonel, as the party of the first part, is having a bitter conflict with several of the Captains, as the parties of the second part, and what with the Captains under arrest and before a court-martial, and the Colonel tried before a court of inquiry while his resignation is pending before the Governor, it will be something of a wonder if the regiment survives complete disintegration.

The trouble and disaffection dates back to Col. Burgwyn's acceptance of the Colonelcy of the regiment last Spring. Of course there are two sides to the quarrel. Col. Burgwyn's friends—he has a large following in the regiment—claim that the difficulty originated with such officers as were not pleased that the Colonel, when he accepted the command, introduced a stricter discipline than had previously prevailed, and showed his officers that he was to be Colonel in fact as well as in name. On the other hand, the opponents of Col. Burgwyn claim that he is ignorant of military tactics, and has repeatedly given wrong commands, or failed to give right ones, at times when the regiment has been out for inspection. The troubles took shape at the encampment of the regiment at Cape May last Summer, just at the time the regiment was expected to look its prettiest and behave its best. Upon parade one day, on the Stockton House lawn, the Colonel gave a command which, whether obeyed or not, had the effect of sending one line off in one direction and the other in exactly the opposite. The guests on the balconies naturally smiled very audibly at the curious evolutions of Maryland's chivalrous sons, and the chivalrous sons were naturally much incensed thereat, and laid all the blame upon the gallant Colonel's head. The Colonel claims that he did not give the command attributed to him, but that the roar of the ocean drowned his voice, and his words were not clearly heard, and were misunderstood. Another instance is given. The regiment started to march by fours down the walk leading to the Stockton one day, when the officer in command of the first company, finding that the walk was too narrow for fours, ordered his company to form by twos. The other companies followed suit, and when they reached the Stockton all were marching by twos. But the Colonel, it is claimed, then gave the command "Fours left," which made the dignified Captains blush and puzzled the privates. Last Spring the regiment went to Winchester to the dedication of the monument to the Maryland Confederate dead at the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery. Here again the Colonel gave a command which the regiment did not know how to execute, and which caused much confusion. Upon the Colonel's trial it was shown that his command upon this occasion was in Upton's Manual, but that the regiment had not been drilled in it. Still, it is pretty certain that the command was an unmilitary one at the time, as the regiment was not marching in a way to make its execution possible. The regiment visited Antietam at the time of the unveiling of the statue of "The Soldier," and here, when the unveiling took place, no command was given to present arms. This was certainly an oversight, but Col. Burgwyn claims it was not his duty to give the order, as the regiment formed only a part of the brigade present, which was not under his command. Some of the charges made against him were of the most frivolous character, and were laughable when brought before the court of inquiry. At the Cape May encampment some of the Captains took offense at the strict discipline Col. Burgwyn enforced, and two of them were placed under arrest. One case was settled by an explanation, while the other, that of Capt. Schicker, was tried before a court-martial recently, and the finding of the court is now in the hands of the Governor.

In September last Col. Burgwyn, as compelled by law, after the first six months of his Colonelcy, tendered his resignation. This is usually a mere formality, and the acceptance of the resignation is considered almost in the light of an insult to the Colonel. But it was accepted by a vote of 17 to 7. Col. Burgwyn immediately requested the Governor to appoint a court of inquiry to examine the charges made against him and settle the question of his efficiency or inefficiency. This court of inquiry has just concluded its sittings and sent its finding to the Governor for his approval. Soon after the Colonel's resignation was accepted, he ordered four officers, Capts. W. S. Anderson, W. P. Zollinger, Charles H. Reeves, and John D. Lipscomb, to be put under arrest on the charge of improper conduct and language in regard to their commanding officer. This created a great sensation in the regiment, particularly as Capt. Zollinger had for several years previous to Col. Burgwyn's acceptance of the command, been acting Colonel of the regiment. A general court-martial was called to try their cases, when it was found that the charge was not of a nature to come before a general court-martial, but that a regimental court-martial must try them. The Captains are, therefore, still under arrest, with the charges still hanging over them. All are waiting now for the action of the Governor upon Col. Burgwyn's resignation and upon the finding of the court of inquiry. This finding is generally believed to be in the Colonel's favor, and if so it would be difficult for the Governor to approve it and at the same time to accept the Colonel's resignation, though the Adjutant-General has intimated that such would be the case. *Should his resignation be accepted it would be difficult for the regiment to find* any one willing to be his successor with the danger of having to travel the same road that he has been compelled to go over. With all the bitterness of feeling which these troubles have evoked, it would be impossible for the regiment to be in anything but a thoroughly broken-up condition, and it is not improbable that unless some thorough reorganization soon takes place disorganization will result.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR A NEGOTIATOR.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—In the Court of Common Pleas, this morning, a jury rendered a verdict for $67,000 in favor of A. B. Patterson, of this city, against H. Y. Attrill. The plaintiff was employed by the defendant in 1873 to negotiate a compromise or settlement between the Crescent City Gas Company and the New-Orleans Gas Company, of New-Orleans. The negotiations, after an agreement on the part of Attrill to accept $500,000, failed, and, at the suggestion of Patterson, suit was instituted against the New-Orleans Gas Company and Attrill recovered a verdict for over a million of dollars. Patterson was to have received $50,000 for his services, failing to receive which he instituted suit against Attrill, which resulted in the verdict above mentioned. The amount covers the original claim with interest. Mr. Patterson is at present, and has been for several years, one of the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court of this city.

A MISSING CLERGYMAN HEARD FROM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—The Rev. John Marsland, of the Congregational Church, Central Village, Plainfield, who mysteriously disappeared Nov. 15, has been heard from. A telegram to his father says he is in Binghamton, N. Y., and will soon return, and that "the past is all as a dream." Mr. Marsland is a young man, with a family. He started out in the afternoon, nominally to visit a neighbor, and succeeded in disappearing so successfully that no trace could be found. It was believed he was lost in the woods or swamps, and for several days and nights the villagers searched the country. His character was good, his domestic relations pleasant, so far as could be ascertained, and no cause could be imagined for his disappearance. Temporary mental aberration is the charitable explanation of his friends.

COMPLIMENTING A PRIEST.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—A complimentary dinner was given Father Ryan, the poet priest of Mobile, Ala., at the Rennert House, this evening, by John B. Piet and a number of other publishers and newspaper men. Among the guests were Mayor F. B. Latrobe, the Rev. E. A. McGurk, President of Loyola College; John T. Crow, managing editor of the *Sun*; E. V. Hermange, James R. Brewer, William F. Meany, W. E. McCann, of the *Daily News*, and L. W. Reilly, of the *Catholic Mirror*. Speeches were made by William J. O'Brien, Father Ryan, the Rev. E. A. McGurk, John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Maryland Historical Society; Richard McSherry, M. D., Mayor Latrobe, and others.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MISSING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The office safe of E. & A. Friedman, tobacco-dealers, who suspended a few days ago under an attachment, has been broken open under orders of Sheriff Mason, and the books and papers of the firm for this and last year were found to be missing. The liabilities of the firm are said to be from $60,000 to $70,000, all in New-York.

A STORMY OCEAN VOYAGE

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A HURRICANE.

THE RAGE OF WINDS AND SEAS—ALARM OF THE PASSENGERS—A SAILOR LOST OVERBOARD—ENGLISH QUESTIONS—IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—If you are not what is called "a good sailor," always cross the Atlantic in the biggest and quickest ship. At the moment her name is the Arizona. How soon she will be eclipsed by some newer steamer is only a matter of time. We live in an age of such rapid progress that every advancing step in machinery is only a question of days and months. The onward movement is sure to be made sooner or later. How we slipped our anchor one fine morning with tender good-byes in our ears; how the morning broke brightly; how the flowers in our state-room were fresh and glowing; how the Arizona steamed away through a calm sea day and night; how the second morning dawned as hopefully and as fair as the first; how it was all like a sweet dream; this I remember as parallel with the idea of the pleasant opening of a man's life. That was how we started from New-York bound for Liverpool on the 16th of November. On the third day came indications of storm, and before night the storm itself. Henceforward, day after day, night after night, we found we had a companion on the deep, a companion going northward by our side. It was a hurricane. In the day we could see it. In the night we could feel it. Capt. Murray gave it as wide a berth as possible. But it would not accept "the cold shoulder." It would travel with us. Now and then it would take our arm, as it were, and its grip was the grip of a treacherous enemy. We staggered under it. Brace ourselves as we might, the hurricane had a forty-fold strength compared with ours. Idealizing and personifying the traveling storm, we might have seen in it that roaring monster seeking whom it might devour, identical with "the very devil himself." Happily, we generally had the wind behind or across our quarter. That, coupled with the strength of our ship and the experience of our Captain, was our safety; for now and then it blew from every quarter, blew great guns. At one time our mainsail would go, her blocks and ropes coming thundering upon deck. At another time our trysail would be seen in ribbons, the wind screaming among the ragged tatters. Then the sea would break over us with a roar, like the bursting of ten thousand reservoirs. The ocean was white with foam. It had now and then the appearance of being covered with delicate white lace. It made mountains of itself, line upon line, hill upon hill, snow-clad and torrent-beaten! It was as if the sea had broken itself up into a vast company of liquid mountains, all engaged in a conspiracy to overcome and engulf the ship. It was a picture of courage and manliness to see the crew at work fighting the waves, to see the brave first officer heading them in every difficult operation, now in the rigging, now on the yards, now aloft, now below, the Captain cool and collected directing every operation. More than once the storm assumed such alarming proportions that the faces of old travelers were blanched. All day on Sunday they sang hymns in the smoking-room, except when they sang and prayed at the service held by Bishop Niles in the saloon. Not that there was any morbid fear or alarm among the passengers; only a manly recognition of the tremendous power of the gales through which we were steaming. In the height of the fiercest squall of the voyage we lost a poor fellow from the yards and six others were badly hurt. As if the spirit of the storm had been appeased by the sacrifice of a life, there was a lull for a time; but we did not get clear of the hurricane until we passed the misty outlines of the Irish coast and steamed into the Channel. Even within sight of Ireland we received such a rough welcome that we did not venture to call at Queenstown, but went straight ahead to our dock at Birkenhead, having, "in spite of wind and weather," made the fastest trip on record "from point to point"—that is, from the dock at New-York to the dock at Liverpool—eight days and four hours.

AFTER THE STORM.

When it was all over and the storm was only a memory, the smoke-room, the saloon, the deck became lively. Now and then recollections of the lost sailor would obtrude themselves. We had left him behind in the darkness. Had he a wife? No one knew. A sister? No one could tell. At all events, somebody must be dependent on his toil. Some one would be expecting him in Liverpool. Every person has a friend or companion, man, woman, or dog. So we commenced a subscription for the unknown mourner. Mr. Meaney, of the New-York *Star*, formed a committee for this object, and we collected $900. I remember that going out a child was born of poor parents in the steerage, and we raised $300 in the interest of the baby, which was to be christened "Arizona," and when it reaches the age of 18 is to find a certain sum lying at compound interest in a New-York bank. Having raised a fund for the family or dependents of the lost sailor, a committee was formed to present an address to the Captain and owner of the steamer touching the excellence of both, and recording the gratitude of the passengers for being safely piloted through the storm, and well cared for in regard to "creature comforts." On the day of our last dinner on board, Mr. Meaney, who had drawn up the address, read it amid much applause; I proposed its adoption, the Rev. Bishop Niles, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, seconded it; the passengers accepted it with a cheer, and the Captain received it in his cabin with becoming modesty. Then we lapsed into international compliments. The English proposed the toast of "The Americans;" they drank to the English; we sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia," and at last glided into the mists and fogs of Liverpool, en route (the majority of us) for the mists and fogs of London.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK.

Despite the undoubted vastness of London, a wilderness of brick populated by over 4,000,000 of people, it looked dark, dingy, and small compared with New-York. The streets are better paved, yet they looked muddier, than those of New-York. The houses appeared to be smaller, the thoroughfares narrower, the stores meaner. There is no street in London as picturesque as Broadway. There is no restaurant as bright (or as dear, thank goodness,) as Delmonico's. One misses the oyster saloons, the clean, luxurious-looking drug stores, the drowsy tingling of the street car bells, the lucid atmosphere, the bright blue sky. The London poor are poorer than the New-York poor; the street arabs are more ragged and more numerous; the drunkards are drunker, and the crowds crueler than those of New-York. We are a great, grand City, with a splendid history, but Manhattan has many delightful features which London does not, and never can, possess. The atmospheric conditions of the metropolis are beginning to occupy the serious attention of scientists and governing bodies. If New-York burned soft, smoky coal, such as is in general use here, the blue sky would often be clouded. On calm days, when the currents of air above were comparatively quiet, you would have a curtain of smoke between you and the sun, and a shroud of "blacks" on your windows. Your natural atmosphere being clearer than ours, the nuisance could never become very serious, as it is in London, but it would be a trouble, nevertheless. With us it is often a positive plague; it is equal to that of the darkness which afflicted Egypt when Pharaoh would not let the children of Israel go. The smoke combines with our fogs, the exhalations often of low lands on the Thames, and the result is horrible. This week a conference upon the subject has been held at the Cannon-Street Hotel between special committees of the National Health and Kyrle Societies. They propose to take action for mitigating "the evils resulting from the excessive production of smoke in and about the metropolis." In the grate of the room a fire of anthracite coal was burning, "to show that, with the aid of a 'blower,' this not easily ignited fuel may be utilized in ordinary English grates." The meeting was presided over by Dr. Ernest Hart, and a fund was opened for the purpose of making trials of various fuels, and conducting experiments with a view to reduce the production of smoke. The fogs of London become year by year more serious, and as the smoke of the metropolis is the chief cause of their density, this must necessarily be the case, since the growth of the population is as great in proportion as that of the new cities of the New World. There seems to be no limit to the spreading of London. It is going out day by day further afield, swallowing up towns and villages in its march, covering green meadows with new buildings, and only pausing now and then to bridge water-courses, and make new railways and new highroads. The London fog is not only a grave trouble in the metropolis, but now and then it has a habit of traveling into the country. It has been known to push its way before a gentle breeze as far as 35 miles, a moving mass of smoke and dirt, the flavor of which cannot be mistaken.

IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To some persons it was a relief from vague apprehensions of trouble to learn that Parliament did not consider the condition of Ireland necessitated a Winter session. They found satisfaction in the announcement that the Government believe they require no further powers than they already possess. There are others, however, both Liberals and Conservatives, who blame the Government for not facing the difficulty with the legitimate weapon of the broadest constitutional authority for stamping out sedition. Lord Granville himself within the past 48 hours has described the situation in Ireland as "painful and discreditable," and as involving "a new and dangerous interference not only with proprietary rights, but with the liberty of the existing tenant, of the would-be tenant, of the tradesman, and the working man." While, however, one set of people are congratulating themselves that there is to be no Winter session, and another is condemning the Government on that account, Mr. Gladstone has surprised both with the announcement that Parliament will meet on the 6th of January. This is a discreet compromise, and fits the condition of things far better than a meeting this month or next would have done. The trial of the Land League leaders will be commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Dec. 28, and it is surely well that Parliament should not resume business simultaneously with that event. The House would have been pestered with questions and probably with discussions bearing upon the cases. It will be awkward enough to have the trials running on into the January session, but the first strain of them will be over by the time Parliament is fairly at work. Meanwhile Lord Granville tells the Irish people that if there should be no great change for the better between now and Jan. 6 the Government will have "no choice but to ask Parliament for extraordinary powers which may be the best fitted to strengthen the hands of the administration at the particular emergency;" but while the Government will ask for this extension of authority, it will still devote itself to preparing the way, on sound principles, "for the future contentment of the people." Among the legislation foreshadowed in political gossip is the Land bill. A commission which has taken evidence on the subject has not yet reported, but it is believed that Mr. Gladstone inclines to what is called the "three F's" scheme—"fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale." Mr. Parnell and his friends demand further concessions than this. Nothing less than an enactment for securing within a given time the proprietorship of their holdings to the peasant tenants will satisfy the leading Leaguers. It is certain that the land question will occupy the first serious attention of Parliament in the next session, though it is uncertain whether the report of the commission and other necessary details can be fairly before members until February. The state of affairs in Ireland is bad enough, but not half as bad as the cable dispatches which are sent to some of the American journals make out. While "sensational news" may for the moment tickle the palate of the reading public it must surely be a source of disappointment to find that the forecasts of "revolution and bloodshed" are not fulfilled, and that the violent disruption of the British Empire is as unlikely an occurrence now as it was when the Land Leaguers first suggested that the best use a landlord could be put to was as manure for the soil of his tenant. Ireland has grievances, nobody denies. So has Scotland. So have England and Wales. But they are not grievances that demand the interposition of guns and revolvers. Every Government for the last 50 years has honestly tried to help Ireland. None, however, were so pledged to the duty of doing so as the present Liberal administration; and no Irish party ever made a greater mistake than the Parnell lot has made in not trusting to Mr. Gladstone, and giving him a fair chance, instead of hampering him with an incipient rebellion and a series of State prosecutions.

ST. LEO'S CHURCH FAIR.

AN EFFORT TO RAISE FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE NEW EDIFICE.

The fair in aid of the new Catholic Church of St. Leo, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, has been in successful progress for eight days. There is a large attendance each evening, and the managers expect to reap a rich harvest before the fair closes on Christmas Eve. A large variety of useful and ornamental articles, including statuary, paintings, engravings, furniture, jewelry, and ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel is still on hand to be sold for the good object in view. Chief among the prizes is a team of bay horses, valued at $1,200, presented by *Father Ducey*; $1,000 in gold, the gift of a gentleman of the congregation; a magnificent brougham; an elegant set of harness, in which the monogram of the winner will be engraved; a parlor suit of furniture, worth $300; a fur-lined lady's circular, valued at $200; a crayon portrait of Father Ducey, valued at $300; a dress sword, worth $100, for the most popular officer in the National Guard, and a gold-headed cane for the most popular member of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum. The voting for the two last-mentioned prizes is exciting the liveliest interest. Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, heads the list with 66 votes. The voting on the cane has resulted, so far, in the casting of 158 votes for Mr. Martin Cassidy, President of the Lyceum; 125 for Mr. John Fulton, and 121 for Mr. J. J. Walsh. Mrs. John Power and Mrs. Neilson preside at table No. 1; Mrs. Parton, Miss Carney, Miss Kernan, (niece of Senator Kernan,) and Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, at table No. 2; Mrs. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., at table No. 3; Mrs. L. G. Thornton, at the Lyceum table, No. 4; Miss Emma Ethier and Miss Roach at the Parish table, No. 5, and Mrs. Whittaker at table No. 6. The refreshment table is served by Delmonico. Among the well-known persons present last evening were Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. William Millard, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the Hon. J. R. Brady, Mr. F. H. Schubert, Dr. Strachan, and Mr. John Power.

St. Leo's Church is an elegant edifice, built of granite, in the Gothic style of architecture, and will cost when completed about $90,000. It will seat about 890 persons. Father Ducey, who was formerly Pastor of St. Michael's Church, in Ninth-avenue, has worked very hard to build the new church, and its existence is due to his personal influence. The fair is the first appeal that has been made for outside assistance.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

Dr. John Doran, of No. 206 East Eighty-second-street, yesterday filed in the Bureau of Records the certificate of the death of Ellen Moriarty, of No. 1,534 Second-avenue, at the age of 111 years. Mrs. Moriarty was a native of Kilmallock, County Limerick, Ireland, and was the mother of nine children—eight sons and a daughter—six of whom survive her. Her husband died in Ireland many years ago, and her children emigrated to America. Thirty-five years ago, at the age of 76, she came to New-York, and has since lived with her children. Her oldest son, Patrick, at whose house she died, says he is 78 years of age, and that he has always heard that his mother was over 30 years of age when she married. Hence, the estimate that she had lived 111 years is substantiated. Those who knew her speak of her as sprightly and intelligent, until near the time of her death, as many a younger woman. Until two years ago, when she became blind, she was unhappy unless at work, and since then she had taken almost the entire care of herself, paying great attention to the neatness of her person, for which she was always remarkable. She sometimes talked about her recollections of the Irish insurrection of 1798, but was generally averse to conversing on her earlier life. She will be buried to-morrow, the Rev. Father Dougherty, of St. Monica's, officiating.

CHEAPER TELEGRAPHY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday issued a general order reducing rates for messages to all points at which the American Union Company has offices, to meet the reduction already instituted by the latter company. The principal changes are as follows:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
To New-Orleans, Atlanta, and Augusta	$1 00	$0 75
To Omaha	1 00	60
To St. Louis and Milwaukee	60	50
To Cincinnati and other Ohio points	50	40
To Richmond	50	40
To Pittsburg and Rochester	40	30
To Buffalo	40	25
To Syracuse	35	25

The reduction to corresponding points is in proportion to those above given. The rate to Albany, Boston, and Washington remains unchanged at 25 cents. No twenty-five-cent rates are affected by the order.

A LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN SCALDED.

When the train drawn by engine No. 204, on the Second-avenue branch of the elevated railroad, reached the long curve in the track at the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-slip, on the way up town, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, the safety-valve of the locomotive exploded. A shower of hot water and a rush of steam struck the fireman, Frank E. Staples, scalding him badly on the face, neck, and arms. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal. He is a single man, 33 years old, and lives at No. 334 East Eighty-seventh-street. The accident occurred so near the starting-point on the road that the train was run back and another locomotive was substituted for the damaged one with but little loss of time.

CLARKE AND HIS CHAMBER

MR. L. M. BATES TELLS WHAT HE HAS SEEN OF IT.

THE ORIGIN OF HIS KNOWING CLARKE'S SCHEME—USING HIS NAME WITHOUT AUTHORITY—SENDING AN ATTORNEY AFTER CLARKE—REFUSAL OF THE CHAMBER TO DIE.

The American Chamber of Commerce, more commonly known as G. W. Chater Clarke, refuses to die without a struggle. The semi-annual meeting was called at the Hoffman House for Wednesday, Dec. 8, and this meeting, after a most exciting session, adjourned to last evening at 8 o'clock. At the appointed hour G. W. Chater Clarke failed to appear, but the following six gentlemen, who are determined to put an end to the mock Chamber of Commerce, were present: J. B. Crosby, W. A. Shepard, H. W. Bean, Dundas Dick, John F. Baker, and L. M. Bates, of the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, whose name has been used by Clarke without his authority. J. W. Bennett, the alleged Secretary of the "Chamber," bore in his hand a huge pile of newspapers and documents, to which he clung tightly until the proceedings were opened, and, as events proved, he had a surprise in store for the gentlemen present, the development of which prevented the summary ending of G. W. Charter Clarke's American Chamber of Commerce.

Chairman Crosby called the meeting to order at precisely 8 o'clock, and Dundas Dick then announced that he had seen Clarke during the day and urged him to be present to clear up the difficulties with which the Chamber was surrounded. Clarke replied that the meeting was "irregular," and that for that reason he could not condescend to honor it with his presence. After this explanation of Clarke's absence, Secretary Bennett said he had a statement to make before any business was transacted. This statement was the surprise in store for the six other gentlemen, and proved that G. W. Charter Clarke has not yet come to the end of his rope, so far as the American Chamber of Commerce is concerned. Mr. Bennett said that he had taken time to examine the constitution, and he now knew precisely who were members of the organization. Article X. of the constitution provides that seven members, one of whom shall be the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall constitute a quorum. Neither of these officers were present at the recent meeting, which was, therefore, irregular and illegal, and the present adjourned meeting had, of course, no legal status. Article II. of the constitution provides for the calling of special meetings upon the written requisition of 10 members. Such a requisition has been signed by H. Charles Ullman, Frederick Hollender, James Baker, G. Schirmer, Alfred E. Paillard, Gilman Collamore, F. F. Van Derveer, George Place, Gaylord McFall, and J. R. Mack, and in accordance with it a special meeting of the Chamber has been called for Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Hoffman House. In view of this fact, Mr. Bennett thought that the gentlemen had better go home.

The gentlemen, however, had no idea of going home, at least until Mr. Bates had told his story of the unauthorized use of his name by Clarke. Mr. Dick asked Bennett if he was a member of the Chamber. "Yes, Sir," was the prompt answer, "but I was not a member at the last meeting. I have paid my $5 and signed the roll since then." "It is very strange, to say the least," said Mr. Dick, "that Clarke was not present at that meeting, knowing as he did that his presence was necessary to make a quorum. He was perfectly familiar with the by-laws, and he knew that his absence was going to have precisely this effect. It looks very much as though he kept out of the room on purpose to place us in this position." "I am not Mr. Clarke's keeper," retorted Bennett. "Now that Mr. Bates is here to explain his connection with this chamber, and what he claims to be the unauthorized use of his name on circulars calling for meetings, I want to say that I have seen the original proof-sheets of the circulars, and they bear his signature, certifying that they are all right."

Dundas Dick—Why was the name of Mr. Bates attached to calls made by the Executive Council, when he is not, and never was, a member of that council?

Mr. Bennett—I tell you that I have seen the proof-sheets of that circular, and his initials in his own handwriting are there. He said it was all right; and that's my answer to your question.

It was evident that the Secretary's point was well taken as to the irregularity of the meeting, and the gentlemen wasted no time in discussing it. Mr. Shepard, in view of the fact that the meeting was no meeting, and the Chairman no Chairman, proposed that they immediately organize some kind of a meeting and elect Mr. Crosby Chairman. The suggestion of Mr. Shepard was acted upon, and Chairman Crosby then called upon Mr. Bates, asking him, especially, to state whether he did or did not appoint the committees which claim to have been originated by him. Mr. Bates, upon this invitation, arose and told his story in a clear, calm voice, and very deliberately. He said:

"It was in June last, I think, that Mr. Clarke came to my office and had an interview with me about the American Chamber of Commerce. He was very anxious for me to become a member, and wanted me to be elected a Vice-President, so that I could preside at the meetings. I told him I was too busy to give my attention to the business then, and I gave him no answer at that time. Some time after he visited me again, and explained the details of his Chamber of Commerce, when I consented to join it. I paid him $5, and he sent me a blank to sign, which I did. I think he told me that I was made First Vice-President, but when or in what manner it was done I cannot say. He said that he had paid $5 *for* me to the Treasurer, and I paid him that amount. The next time I saw him he came to me and said that some of the gentlemen of the Chamber were going to have a dinner at Delmonico's, and he wanted me to join them to talk matters over. I was engaged on the night he named, and he agreed to postpone the dinner, asking me to name the night myself. I did so, and that was the last I heard of the dinner. [Laughter.] About the time when the circulars were printed calling the meeting of Nov. 8, Clarke sent a boy to me with proofs of the printed notices to me[,] to see if I approved them. I had no time to look at them at the time, and the boy left the envelope. Two days later the boy came again and I glanced rapidly over the call. I saw nothing wrong in it, and I think I put my name on the paper, which the boy immediately took away. Letters then began to pour in on me asking if the Chamber was bona fide. I replied to one or two that it was, and I believed so then. In the meantime I discovered that I could not attend the meeting, and wrote to Mr. Clarke notifying him. Two days after I discovered, through a prominent editor of this City, that something was wrong, and at once wrote to Clarke, resigning both as a member and an officer. He had both these letters in his pocket on the night of the meeting, but he read only the first, stating that he had another, but it was private. He came to me afterward, urging me to withdraw my resignation, and leaving a list of committees which he asked me to approve. I told him I had done with the whole thing, and did not look at his list of committees. Since that time whenever my name has been used it has been without my authority and against my protest. I sent for my attorney and told him to go for Clarke, and he did go for him, and I don't think my name will be used again."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bates's statement Mr. Bennett again said that he had seen his signature attached to the proof-sheets. "You are mistaken," said Mr. Bates; "I signed but one paper." "I am not mistaken," shouted Bennett, "for I saw them with my own eyes." Mr. Bates sprang to his feet, and, looking steadily at Bennett, said in a firm, strong voice: "I know what I'm doing, Sir, and what I have done. I want you to understand distinctly, Sir, that when I state facts here you are not to contradict me." Mr. Bennett protested that he meant no offense, and shortly after put on his coat and hat and left the room. After some further informal discussion of Clarke the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME BENCH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A movement is on foot here to urge the appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States of a man from the United States Circuit comprising Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, which is without a representative on the Supreme Bench. Before the war it was the practice to appoint members of the Supreme Bench as the representatives of districts, and a return to that practice will be urged. The names of John M. Jewett, Judge C. B. Lawrence, and Judge Gresham are mentioned for a Judgeship.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 16.—Gov. Farnham presented his first veto Message to-day on the bill practically doing away with the Grand Jury and giving the indicting power to the State Attorney. The reason for the veto, as given, is that the bill is unconstitutional, depriving persons of their right to trial according to the law of the land, the Governor construing that the clause in the Constitution, "law of the land," meant the common law in force when the Constitution was adopted, and the common law when Vermont adopted the Constitution assured men the right of indictment by a jury of peers. The Senate committee has reported favorably on the proposal amending the Constitution so that the Legislature shall hold annual sessions.

AN ORPHAN'S COMPLAINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—An interesting proceeding in equity was instituted to-day, in the Common Pleas Court, against John E. Faunce, an attorney-at-law, and a Democratic member of the State Legislature. In 1870 Juan Francisco Portuondo, a citizen of Philadelphia, was seized in Cuba and put to death by the authorities. At that time his son, José Antonio Portuondo, was a lad of 15 years, and, by order of the Orphans' Court, was placed in the custody of his uncle. In 1876 the son sued the Spanish Government, before the Commission of Claims at Washington, and in due time was awarded $80,000 damages. The counsel employed in the case were John O'Byrne, now practicing at the New-York Bar, J. H. Oehlschlager, since deceased, and John A. Owens. Messrs. O'Byrne and Owens each received a fee of $8,000, to which no objection was made, but now the uncle has awarded $12,000 to Mr. Faunce, who went down to Washington on Tuesday and procured the money. To this proceeding young José protests, declaring that his guardian, "under some secret arrangement or understanding in fraud of his rights," made the assignment to the lawyer-legislator. The court to-day issued an injunction which restrains Mr. Faunce from parting with a dime of the amount until the case is heard. The Department of State still holds $30,000 of the award.

WORK OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S TROUBLES—NOTES ON OTHER MATTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 16.—Counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made application to Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, this morning, for a rule on the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in charge of that portion of the Junction Railroad between the Market-street tunnel and Thirty-fifth-street to show cause why they should not be considered in contempt in reference to the order and decree of the court in October last in the matter of Lathrop and Taylor against the Junction Railroad Company. The order was granted, and the question will be referred to an Examiner. The Baltimore and Ohio officers claim that the Pennsylvania Company blocks the tunnel with freight cars, to the exclusion of the Baltimore and Ohio trains and in defiance of the court's prohibitory order.

The story is denied that the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and as to any lease of that road, it is stated on good authority that no such transfer could possibly occur without the charter of the company being first amended by the Legislatures of both Maryland and Delaware. It is understood that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road renewed to-day the offer made to the Baltimore and Ohio about 10 days ago to have its freight, as a whole, transported between New-York and Baltimore on pool rates and divisions if so desired.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunction some time ago against the Pennsylvania Railroad, restricting it from interfering with the Philadelphia and Reading and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies in their use of the Junction Road, extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road to the Pennsylvania Depot in West Philadelphia. When the war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies began it was alleged that the latter company retarded the business of the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Roads by obstructing the tracks with slowly moving freight trains. This was denied, but to-day, on application of S. Dickson, of Philadelphia, Judge McKennan granted a rule against the Pennsylvania Road and the Junction Road to show cause why a writ of sequestration should not issue against the latter and attachments against the officers of the latter because of an alleged attempt in violation of the injunction which had been issued. The rule was made returnable Jan. 17 in Philadelphia.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The long-contested suit of Westinghouse against Eames, for alleged infringements of air-brake patents, involving the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, of this city, has been abandoned, Westinghouse withdrawing the action and paying the costs. This suit has been one in which the railway companies were greatly interested, and it means an end of a great air-brake monopoly.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Fort Worth says: "A. A. Talmage, Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, telegraphs to-day that Fort Worth will be the head-quarters of the International Improvement Company for building a division of the Mexican extension of the Missouri Pacific Road. J. M. Eddy, General Superintendent, and Gen. G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer, both arrived to-day."

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was held here to-day. The earnings of the road for the past fiscal year, as shown by the report of Vice-President Williams C. Wickham, were $2,514,245; operating expenses, $1,945,018; earnings over operating expenses, $569,227, being an increase of $128,018 over the net earnings of 1879. Gen. Wickham refers to the steady improvement in the business of the road, and feels justified in looking forward to a larger increase of business during the next season than ever had before. The following Directors were elected: C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, A. S. Hatch, Elias Higgins, John Castree, Jesse Hoyt, A. E. Orr, Ezra Wheeler, and E. D. Tournier, of New-York, and W. C. Wickham and John Echols, of Virginia.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—A Parliamentary opposition caucus was held to-day. It is said a manifesto to the people of Canada, in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway, was under consideration. It is expected to appear in the press throughout the country to-morrow. A large quantity of copies will be printed and mailed at once to every accessible elector in the Dominion. The document, it is said, will explain the nature of the proposition which the Government have brought down, describe the manner in which the Government refuse the information necessary to an intelligent discussion of the contract, and strongly condemn the extravagant price to be paid under it, and demand its immediate withdrawal. The manifesto will be signed by every member of the opposition.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Dec. 11 were $204,267, an increase of $15,098 over the corresponding week of last year.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—1 A. M.—For the upper lake region, generally cloudy weather and light snow, north-east to south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, and during the day falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snow, northerly to easterly winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and a slight fall, followed by rising temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and a slight fall, followed by rising, temperature.

For New-England, slightly colder and partly cloudy weather, winds generally from north to west, rising barometer, and in the northern portions light snow.

For the Middle States, during the day, slightly colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and stationary or slowly rising barometer, followed in the southern portion by winds shifting to easterly and threatening weather.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, stationary or slowly rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, no decided change in temperature, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally threatening weather, with snow or rain, variable winds, mostly from east to south, falling followed by rising barometer, rising temperature during the day, and lower temperature by Saturday morning.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally cloudy weather, with rain.

The Lower Mississippi and the Upper Ohio Rivers will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Kitty Hawk, Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Macon.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	32°	34°	3:30 P. M.	36°	36°
6 A. M.	30°	34°	6 P. M.	35°	33°
9 A. M.	30°	35°	9 P. M.	31°	29°
12 M.	33°	35°	12 P. M.	30°	25°

Average temperature yesterday........32⅝°
Average temperature for same date last year........32½°

CHICAGO'S NEW LOAN TAKEN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The remainder of the new city 4 per cents. was taken to-day, making an aggregate of $880,000 in three days. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the fact that this loan has been taken by large capitalists instead of by the public at large. One man, H. H. Nash, secured $100,000 of the bonds. bankers state that had the loan been put on the market for competition the bonds would have brought a premium of 2 per cent., and the city is considered so much the loser.

APPROVING A NICARAGUAN CANAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Committee of the Board of Trade to consider interoceanic canal affairs has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Ammen on the favorable outlook for a Nicaraguan canal, also to Senator Booth asking him and the California delegation to assist in furtherance of the project.

IRISH SYMPATHIZERS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—A mass-meeting of sympathizers with the agitation in Ireland was held here to-night, under the auspices of the local branch of the Land League. The attendance was small and no leading Irishmen were present. The speeches were moderate and well received by the audience.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Buffalo branch of the Ladies' Land League was fully organized to-night, under the rules of the parent body in New-York City. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and entrance fees to a large amount were paid.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Dec. 16.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District, at West Lebanon, N. H., to-day nominated Col. J. B. Hosley, of West Lebanon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman-elect Parr.

GENEROUS GIFT TO A UNIVERSITY.

ELKTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—The will of Mrs. Maggie Embry, which was admitted to probate yesterday, gives $300,000 in Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock to the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF LEGISLATION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The resolutions adopted by the shipping convention held at Boston in October last were presented to the House Committee on Commerce to-day by a delegation representing the National Board of Trade. The delegation was composed of Messrs. Webb and Snow, of New-York; Windsor, of Philadelphia; Adams, of Buffalo; Parsons, of Detroit, and Newall, of Bath, Me. The resolutions, which were published at the time of their adoption, were read and supported by Mr. Windsor in a brief speech, in which he urged the importance of immediate attention on the part of Congress to the wants of our languishing commerce. He was followed by Mr. Ambrose Snow, who urged that the interests of those engaged in commerce by sailing ships should not be overlooked in the great desire to promote our commerce; that by subsidizing lines of steamers without making suitable provision for our merchant sailing vessels, one industry would be stimulated while the other might be destroyed. He was satisfied that the merchants, ship-owners, and ship-builders would never agree upon any bill or form of legislation which would accomplish the general results so much desired, the views of each receiving their coloring from the particular branch of the shipping industry in which their money is invested. He hoped Congress would hear all the interests, and then formulate some general legislation bearing upon the subject. None of the speakers undertook to explain the direct causes of the decline of American shipping, or to offer any specific remedies. Mr. Webb alluded to the fact that in 1870 the English and American tonnage in China waters aggregated about 3,000,000 tons each, while in 1880 the English tonnage aggregates 6,400,000 tons and the American has fallen to 500,000 tons. At this rate our merchant marine (except those vessels engaged in coastwise and trade upon the lakes) would be swept from the ocean.

Mr. Parsons, the last speaker, addressed himself mainly to that portion of the resolutions bearing upon our consular system. He attributed the supremacy of the English in many of the markets of the world to the superiority of their consular system, and the hearty and effective work done by their Consuls in extending English trade and opening to English manufactures the ports of every country where the English Government has any diplomatic or consular representatives. On the other hand, as the result of a careful study of the subject during a residence of several years abroad, he was satisfied that the majority of our Consuls were not only men wholly unacquainted with their duties, but were paid such insufficient salaries that they were unable to present a decent appearance or to acquire any degree of influence as compared with the representatives of other nations.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The annual report of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the foreign commerce of the United States was completed to-day. In regard to our export trade, Mr. Nimmo says: "The five leading articles of export during the year ended June 30, 1880, were as follows: Bread and breadstuffs, $288,036,835; cotton, unmanufactured, $211,535,905; provisions, $127,043,249; mineral oils, $36,218,625; tobacco and manufactures of, $18,442,273." The United States, he says, already surpasses every other country in the magnitude of its exports both of breadstuffs and provisions, and it is maintained that the market for American breadstuffs and provisions in Europe can be still further extended. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands first among importing countries with respect to the value of imports, both of breadstuffs and provisions. Tables are presented showing that of the following commodities imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the percentage imported from the United States was as follows: Wheat, 68 per cent.; Indian Corn, 90 per cent.; live animals, 44 per cent.; beef, salted, 99 per cent.; beef, fresh or slightly salted, 96 per cent.; butter, 18 per cent.; cheese, 64¼ per cent.; bacon, 84 per cent.; hams, 96 per cent.; lard, 96 per cent.; meat preserved otherwise than salted, 79 per cent., and pork, salted, 87 per cent. The report says: "During the last 10 years the competition of American breadstuffs and provisions in British markets has greatly reduced the price of those commodities, and consequently the profits of producing them in the United Kingdom. Apprehensions have been awakened as to the ultimate effect of this competition upon the agricultural interests of the latter country. The question is, in a politico-economic sense, a very large one, since it embraces not only the interests of British farmers, but also the rates of wages paid to farm laborers, the value of lands devoted to agricultural purposes, and the revenues derived therefrom by British land-owners. * * * The growth of the exportations of breadstuffs from the United States has also led to serious apprehensions in competing grain-producing countries, in which inferior methods of agriculture prevail, and where the facilities for handling and transporting grain and the existing methods of commerce are less advanced than in this country."

Regarding the maritime interests of the United States, Mr. Nimmo says: "The decadence of that branch of the American merchant marine which is employed in the foreign commerce of the country continues to engage the public attention. This decadence is indicated by the following facts: The building of ships and barks employed in our foreign commerce fell from an annual average of 338 during the 10 years from 1851 to 1860 to an annual average of 55 during the 10 years from 1871 to 1880. There were only 28 ships and barks built during the year ended June 30, 1880. The iron steam-ship is now the controlling vehicle of commerce on the ocean. The tonnage of iron vessels built in this country during the last five years amounted to only 101,888 tons, almost entirely for our coastwise or home trade, in which no foreign competition is allowed under the provisions of our navigation laws, whereas the iron ship-building of Great Britain during the last five years reported amounted to 1,800,198 tons. It is stated that the iron steamers designed for the transatlantic trade now in course of construction in the ship-yards of Great Britain would, if placed in line, extend about one mile. The total tonnage of the United States employed in foreign trade fell from 2,379,396 tons in 1860 to 1,314,402 tons during the year ended June 30, 1880. * * * During the year ended June 30, 1880, the total value of commodities transported in American and foreign vessels (imports and exports) amounted to the sum of $1,589,472,098, of which the value transported in American vessels amounted to only $280,005,497, or 17.6 per cent., and the value transported in foreign vessels amounted to $1,309,466,496, or about 83 per cent."

The gross earnings of railroads of the United States for the years mentioned are shown to be as follows: In 1851, $39,466,358; in 1861, $130,000,000; in 1871, $403,329,208; in 1879, $529,012,999. This increase in the gross earnings has taken place notwithstanding a constant and very large decrease in the average rates of transportation. The number of freight cars employed on the railroads in the State of New-York increased from 16,525 in 1867 to 47,868 in 1879, and the number of freight cars employed on all the railroads of the United States increased from 384,908 in 1876 to 480,190 in 1879.

The tonnage of the New-York State canals fell from 5,859,080 tons in 1869 to 5,362,372 tons in 1879; but the tonnage of the two railroads competing with the canal (the New-York Central and the New-York, Lake Erie and Western) increased from 6,594,094 tons in 1869 to 17,393,394 tons in 1879. These facts, it is maintained, serve to illustrate the most striking commercial development of the age, namely, the fact that the vehicle of commerce on wheels has, in our domestic trade, to a great extent, superseded the vehicle of commerce on the water. "The same facts," it is said, "also indicate the cause of the decline of the shipping employed on internal water lines and in the coastwise trade of the United States."

In conclusion the report says: "As from economic and commercial considerations, however, the American merchant marine, both with respect to that branch which is employed in foreign commerce, and to that branch which is employed in the internal commerce of the country, has claims to public consideration which cannot possibly be presented by means of statistics of the tonnage built and employed. * * * The subject has not, however, received that thorough investigation which its importance demands. * * * The situation of the American merchant marine is peculiar, in so far as relates to the possibility of adopting discriminating and protective measures which, in their practical operation, shall prove to be beneficial. In so far as relates to industries other than the building of ships and their employment in our commerce with foreign countries, foreign competition may be regulated or absolutely shut out through the adjustment of the duties upon imports. This discretionary power is ample and may always be exercised effectively. But the case is entirely different with respect to the branch of our merchant marine which is engaged in foreign commerce. The Government of the United States has not the exclusive power of determining the proportion of American shipping which shall be employed in our trade with any particular foreign country. It is highly important, however, that the Government of the United States should accord as great advantages to American ships when engaging in commerce with foreign nations as are accorded by the Governments of those nations to their own ships when engaging in commerce with the United States."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Theodore F. Singiser, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Idaho; Charles R. Johnson, of California, Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward P. Champlin, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Deadwood, Dakota.

Postmasters.—Samuel L. Miller, at Waldoboro, Me.; Elijah H. Blaisdell, Lake Village, N. H.; N. B. Safford, White River Junction, Vt.; Clarence M. Reed, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Mary J. Rockafellow, Mechanicsburg, Penn.; Marietta Johns, Uniontown, Penn.; Lafayette McLaws, Savannah, Ga.; Silas A. Sharpe, Sistersville, N. C.; Edgar Waters, Lebanon, Tenn.; Ward Van Dusen, Odebolt, Iowa; B. F. Loster, Kirwin, Kan.; Theodore M. Finley, Alamosa, Col.; John Mahon, Holly Springs, Miss.; Woodson H. Keenon, Columbus, Miss.

THE INTERESTS OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION URGED ON CONGRESS BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The National Board of Trade met again to-day at Willard's Hotel. The first business transacted was the adoption of a report submitted by Ambrose Snow, F. B. Thurber, and George L. Busby. These gentlemen compose a committee appointed by the National Board at the last annual meeting to confer with the officers of the National Board of Health regarding the work of that body, especially in its bearing upon commercial interests. The committee, in their report, state that after full investigation they were most favorably impressed with the purpose and scope of the work of the National Board of Health, as well as the spirit and efficiency with which it is carried on. Favorable mention is made of a series of original investigations concerning the prevalence and causes of our most fatal diseases, and also to a series of analyses bearing upon the adulteration of food which are now being made in different parts of the country by the National Board of Health. The committee, in conclusion, submitted the following resolution, which was indorsed by the board to-day:

Resolved, That the work of the National Board of Health is one of national importance, and that Congress should appropriate sufficient funds not only to continue the work already begun, but also to enlarge the scope of the special investigations above noted.

The report of a committee of experts appointed soon after the last annual meeting the National Board upon the subject of adulteration of food and drugs, together with the draft of a national law to prevent such adulteration, were presented and adopted. The Secretary of the board was directed to transmit to Congress a copy of the report and a draft of the bill, and to request in behalf of the National Board the enactment of the proposed law. The draft of the bill referred to prohibits any person or corporation from selling or offering for sale any article of food or drugs adulterated within the meaning of the proposed act, and defines carefully what shall be deemed to be adulteration. In order to carry into effect the provisions of the act in regard to the examination of imported and domestic food and drugs, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint, from names submitted to him by the National Board of Health, suitably qualified persons as public analysists and as special inspectors to examine and report violations of the proposed law.

Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to relieve the national banks from taxes on deposits and circulation; recommending that further compulsory coinage of silver be suspended, and that its coinage be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Director of the Mint; indorsing the views expressed by Secretary Sherman on the sugar question in his late report, and urging immediate action by Congress on the same; urging Congress to provide for the speedy distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award fund, and recommending the early enactment of a permanent national bankrupt law.

The latter part of the day's session was spent in discussing the shipping question, but the board failed to come to any agreement in reference to it, owing to a diversity of opinions among the members, some favoring free ships and others arguing in favor of ocean steam-ship subsidies. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was admitted to membership. The board meets at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will probably conclude its labors before adjournment to-morrow.

THE WRECK OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS—CAPT. MOTT'S LICENSE NOT REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Messrs. Beckwith and Hovey, Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels at New-London, who have been engaged in an investigation of the stranding of the steamer Rhode Island on Bonnet Point (west entrance to Narragansett Bay) on the morning of Nov. 6, to-day submitted their report to Steam-boat Inspector General Dumont. After reviewing the case in detail, the report concludes as follows:

"As to the causes of the steamer stranding at this point, it is evident that when she took her departure from Beaver Tail for Dutch Island she was well to the westward of the locality that the Captain and pilot supposed she was. From the point they designate as their supposed departure from Beaver Tail the Bonnet (where she stranded) bears north by west one-fourth, (a distance of about one mile and a half,) while the steamer was steered on a north-five-eighths-east course, as claimed. How she came so far to the westward off Beaver Tail is susceptible of several theories, neither of which will determine whether proper precautions were taken at that point to ascertain the western distance of the steamer from Beaver Tail light with its direction being known. With all due regard to the experience of Capt. Mott and his pilot to judge distance by sound and reflection of lights in this locality, we can but conclude, had soundings been taken, and if the greatest depth of water had been obtained in this locality, her position would have been known. If from eight to nine fathoms had been found, and the steamer moving either eastward or westward slowly, with continuous soundings, either the western or eastern shore could have been ascertained, with an approximate distance from same. Yet, realizing the rough character of the navigation in this locality; also that bold water extends well into each shore, and the danger and uncertainty of making exact soundings in rough weather; also that it is the custom in this locality of the most experienced pilots to locate their distance by sound and bearings when they can be heard, and in consideration of all the circumstances in connection with this disaster and the experience of the officers, we do not feel fully justified in suspending or revoking the licenses of the Captain and pilot of this steamer."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Adjt.-Gen. Drum, who has been acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army in addition to his other duties since the death of Brig.-Gen. Meyer, to-day turned over the business of the bureau to the newly appointed Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. Hazen.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Maxey for the relief of Gen. Ord recites in a preamble that at the date of Gen. Ord's retirement from active service he had served his country in the Army honorably, efficiently, and continuously for more than 40 years. His services when in command of the Military Department of Texas are also referred to as "of great importance and value, and especially in bringing comparative peace to a disturbed frontier." It is, therefore, proposed to authorize the President to place Gen. Ord on the retired list according to his brevet rank, with the pay and emoluments of a Major-General of the Army on the retired list.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day decided to issue an order establishing training fleet headquarters at Coaster's Harbor Island, in Narragansett Bay, near Newport, as recommended by the commission appointed to select the most appropriate point. The station will be placed under the command of an officer of the Navy not below the rank of Captain, and the order will take effect immediately.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush has been ordered to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.; Commodore Thomas S. Phelps to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Capt. S. R. Franklin to special duty with the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Lieut. Willard H. Brownson, Ensign Charles B. T. Moore, and Midshipman Valentine S. Nelson to examination for promotion; Master Julius C. Freeman to temporary duty in the Hydrographic Office. Commodore E. R. Calhoun has been detached from the command of the Navy-yard at Mare Island and placed on waiting orders; Capt. George E. Belknap from the Navy-yard at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

The Galena left the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy-yard last evening for the purpose of taking in powder, preparatory to going to sea.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following circular relative to the publication of Custom-house statistics was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1880.

Decision No. 4,858, of Dec. 15, 1879, instructing officers of the Customs, whenever written request to that effect shall be filed by shippers or consignees, to cause to be withheld from publication for a period not exceeding 90 days statistics relating to importation or shipment of any particular merchandise imported or shipped by them. This instruction is hereby revoked. Facilities for the publication of such statistics will be granted by Customs officers upon the conditions otherwise stated in decision No. 4,858, but in no case will the names of shippers or consignees be permitted to be published from the records or files of the Custom-house.

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The American Woman Suffrage Association continued its session at Lincoln Hall to-day. Encouraging reports were received and read from 17 State societies. Resolutions were adopted urging Congressional action, and asking State Legislatures to grant suffrage to women in Presidential elections, under the provisions of Article 2, section 2, of the Federal Constitution. A resolution was also adopted commemorative of the services of Lucretia Mott, Lydia Maria Child, and Nathaniel White. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Mary A. Thomas, of Indiana, President, and Lucy Stone, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The convention adjourned to-night.

A NEW-YORKER'S OHIO BRIDE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 16.—The marriage of W. L. Breese, of New-York, and Mary Parsons, of Columbus, was celebrated here to-day. Miss Parsons is a sister of Princess de Lynar, whose marriage here several years ago was a society event. The newly wedded couple will leave here this afternoon on a Southern tour. Mr. Breese is a banker and broker in New-York City.

THE SMALL-POX IN THE BAY

PASSENGERS NOT YET ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE SHIP.

MEN FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND BRIGAND-INFESTED DISTRICTS—PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISONS—WHAT THE ITALIAN VICE-CONSUL AND THE SHIP'S AGENTS SAY—INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT.

The infected Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, crowded with 750 Italian emigrants of the lowest class, all of whom have been exposed to the small-pox, was detained at Quarantine yesterday, none of the passengers or crew being allowed to come ashore. The two small-pox patients—Pedro Leira, aged 17, and Alliero Tiori, a woman aged 44—had been previously taken off and transferred to the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island. It is thought that the woman will die. Both cases had existed—the man's for eight and the woman's for twelve days—without either of them being quarantined or isolated in any way from the other passengers. Throughout the whole period the woman slept in a bunk open at the sides, and the man or boy was allowed to roam at will about the steerage. The Italia had a doctor on board, who was supposed to understand the necessary treatment of contagious diseases; but thus far no explanation has been offered for his strange neglect to observe the commonest sanitary precautions in these two cases. Thanks to the prompt action of Health Officer Smith, however, the entire company of 750, together with the officers and crew, were promptly vaccinated, and will be detained at Quarantine until they are in a proper condition to come to the City without danger of spreading the infection. The consequences, had the 750 been allowed to land and carry the germs of the disease into the squalid Italian quarter of Baxter and Mulberry streets, would in all probability have been most fatal. As it is, the Italians, who are in an extremely dirty and neglected state, will be taken in batches of 100 and 200 to Hoffman Island, where they will be thoroughly washed and cleansed, as well as watched for small-pox symptoms, and their clothes will be fumigated. The detention of the steam-ship and the feeding of the emigrants will be a matter of some expense to the Anchor Line, but the doctors say it might readily have been avoided had the Italia's surgeon taken the common precaution of isolating the cases.

Yesterday morning the entire 750 were paraded before Deputy Health Officer Sanborn, who examined them carefully for symptoms of small-pox. None were found, and though there will probably be several cases of the disease, anything like a general outbreak will be prevented. In the afternoon the Captain, who had been allowed to go on shore, on changing his clothes, to report the ship at the Custom-house, returned and was rowed off to the vessel. A dozen or more runners from Italian boarding-houses in Mott, Crosby, and Elizabeth streets called at Quarantine during the day, and were allowed to row out to the steamer and hail the emigrants on deck, but were not permitted on any account to go on board. In respect to the character of the 750 emigrants there is a diversity of opinion. That there are ex-criminals among them there seems to be no doubt. One of the men who passed in line before Dr. Sanborn yesterday morning handed him his certificate of discharge from a penitentiary. Mr. David Henderson, of Henderson Brothers, the consignees, in reply to questions, said they did not differ in any respect from the Italians brought over by other lines. It was quite possible that there were ex-criminals among them, also persons escaping from the conscription, as such persons were not uncommon among Italian emigrants. He did not suppose they had much money. Their passage had been paid, however, but he did not know whether by concerted action on the part of persons in Italy, or by the passengers individually. He supposed a great many of them had paid it themselves. The passage money was 47 or 48; he had forgotten the precise sum. He did not know how they raised the money or who they were, except that they came from Naples. The other officers of the line were equally indisposed to talk. One of the consignees, however, told Dr. Smith that the bulk of the 750 were fugitives from the conscription.

At the Italian department in Castle Garden the clerks said the Anchor Line had been bringing over many of these people. Since the 20th of October last they had landed 2,180 Italian emigrants. The majority of them came from the mountainous, brigand-infested districts, and were "a tough lot" generally. They described themselves as farm laborers, but they might be anything. Their usual custom was to come over in great numbers after the harvest, when they had scraped together enough to pay their passage. On getting ashore they worked at rag-picking, chestnut-peddling, or anything else to which they could turn their hands. Though they were poor there were very few paupers among them. The vaccination of the entire lot had cost the Anchor Line $1 a head, or $750, besides the expense of feeding them during their stay at Quarantine, but the passage-money would more than cover these deficiencies. Other steam-ship companies were engaged in the traffic, and altogether there was a large influx of Italian emigrants at present, almost all of the poorest classes.

Count Marofoschi, the Italian Vice-Consul, said: "The responsibility for bringing this class of people, in this condition, from home rests with the steam-ship companies, and they ought to be forced by law to examine more thoroughly into the means and health of emigrants before taking them. The Italian Government has done everything in its power to warn its subjects against coming to America in droves, expecting to find a plenty of work and high wages. On the contrary they tell them that they must come prepared with money and necessaries, including tools, and that only those should go who are prepared to work at trades, or steady labor of some kind. The notion that our Government encourages the wholesale emigration of ex-criminals, paupers, and lazzaroni is a great mistake, and one that no sensible American should put any faith in. We are not such a barbarous nation as that. But if these poor people choose to come and find means to pay their passage, we cannot well prevent it. They have a right to emigrate if they choose, like the people of any other country. The notion that our Government would export them in such numbers is absurd." Count Marofoschi added that in only three cases that he knew of had Italian criminals come to America, and then they had been rigidly given up by extradition. The Consulate had as yet taken no action toward relieving the Italia's passengers, because they had not been applied to. They had no official knowledge on the subject, and had not even sent down an interpreter to discover their condition. He had been told that there were only 300 passengers on the Italia, and was very much surprised at learning that there were 750.

Health Officer Smith said last night that there were no new cases of small-pox aboard the steamer, and that she would probably be allowed to come up to the City by Sunday or Monday, the Italians being transferred to Hoffman's Island in the meantime. Water-boats and loads of bread and meat have been sent down from the City to revictual the steamer. She lies in the Narrows, three-quarters of a mile to the east of the village of Clifton, and with her red-lined sides, housed topmasts, and the crowds of grimy, ill-clad, and wild-looking people on her decks was a constant object of curiosity yesterday to those on shore, who watched her through opera-glasses and telescopes.

AN AMERICAN IN ECUADOR.

ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED WITHOUT CAUSE WHILE TRAVELING ON BUSINESS.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—The *Star and Herald* says: "An American in Ecuador writes us concerning some outrages he has received at the hands of some of the authorities in the interior of that country. While passing the Salto Bridge, in Portoviejo, capital of the Province of Manabí, he was arrested by the Chief of Police of the city, whose name was Eliseo Menendes. His pockets were searched for incendiary documents, and although none was found on his person, he was straightway borne to the cabildo. Mounted on a horse which was led by two soldiers, he was carried to prison like any ordinary criminal, notwithstanding his earnest protest that he was an American citizen and innocent of offense. He was abused most shamefully by the soldiers, and placed in prison incommunicado, where he was kept until the Governor saw him, and, after hearing his tale, released him. The Jefe Politico recognized the fact of the outrage, as he promised to discharge the Chief of Police, and make other amends. The American, afraid of his life, left his employment and the town for other and more agreeable quarters. The case has, we are informed, been placed in the hands of the United States Consul at Guayaquil, for representation to the general Government."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 206—Edward Cowley, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; argued by Charles Cowley for plaintiff in error, Daniel G. Rollins for defendants in error. No. 608—Christina Eckhardt, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; submitted. No. 397—Andrew Hood et al., respondents, vs. Frederick Hood et al., appellants; argued by E. P. Wilder and R. H. Channing for appellants, John J. Macklin for respondents.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Dec. 17: Nos. 398, 400, 396, 808, 821, 224, 247, 288.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ON LONG ISLAND.

I. Howard Rushmore, Inspector of Cattle under Gen. Patrick, has seized and quarantined a large number of cattle on the stock farm of Sidney W. Hendrickson, at Hempstead, Long Island. The cattle were found in a filthy and wretched condition, many of them suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. A number of them have been killed. Sheriff Wright has the cattle in charge.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg Dec. 2, via Havre 5, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Alsatia, (Br.,) Craig, London Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

MINES, DOGS, AND EXPERTS

LIFE IN A MINING CAMP IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

HOW GENTILES AND MORMONS DEPEND ON ONE ANOTHER—PAYING SILVER MINES AND GOOD PROSPECTS—PECULIARITIES OF THE MORMON DOG—THE MINING EXPERT AND WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIM.

SILVER REEF, Southern Utah, Dec. 5.—They say silence is golden, and I have not written lately because I have been trying to see how rich a man could get by emulating the oyster and keeping his mouth shut, but the results have not verified the proverb. Silver Reef is a mining camp where the less a man has to say the less likely he is to find some gentleman ready to disagree with him, and there is wisdom in following the example of the bivalve. It is a good plan to mind your own business in almost any country. There are many people, however, that have so little of their own that they conceive it necessary to interest themselves in that of other people. It is likely to lead to trouble, but still it seems popular. The people who come nearest to giving their attention to their own affairs are the Mormons of this country, and they don't allow outsiders to know much about theirs. We live here in their midst, but it is seldom that a Gentile gains access to their domestic hearth. However ample the bosom of a Mormon family, the chances are against your getting into it. It may be a laudable curiosity, but it is attended with unpleasant results. Sometimes objections are offered in such an unmistakable manner that the seeker for information puts his friends to the expense of an advertisement for a "man missing." It is a good country to live in if a man is not prone to meddle with other people's affairs. He gets a wrinkle if he does that serves him for many days. While Brigham was alive he was bitterly opposed to the development of Utah mines; perhaps he is yet, but his views are not now regarded, especially since the Mormons have found that the more mines the more business for them. We are dependent upon them for supplies, could not well get along without them, and they could not get along without us as they now are able to get sight of a few dollars in cash, which before the Gentiles came was something they seldom saw. It is a miserable country for agricultural pursuits, as there is little soil to be found that can be cultivated, for want of water for irrigation. Wherever it can be found there is a Mormon settlement, and by hard labor and perseverance little patches of grain are raised. Fruit, however, seems to be easily raised. Grapes, apples, peaches, and pears are abundant, and the thrifty Mormon loads up his wagon with the same and carries a few cords of wood for the nearest mining camp. There are several pleasant little Mormon towns near from which we derive our supplies, and manage to live on such fat as the land affords. Although Gentile and Mormon do not fraternize socially, we find them trustworthy and ready to do a great deal of hard work for a very small amount of money compared with the prices our own people demand.

The ores of this camp are exclusively silver bearing, and a soft sandstone that is easily mined and worked. The silver is a chloride; the veins or bodies are found in large ledges and often very rich, running up into the hundreds, but the average may be set down at about $35 per ton, which, by reason of its being so easily worked, affords a fair profit. The principal mines of the camp are the Stormont-Christy and Barbee and Walker. The first named have several claims which are being worked with vigor and are producing largely. This company have a water-power mill of 10 stamps and crush 75 tons daily. The mill is on Virgin River, distant about five miles from their claims, the ores of which are hauled to the mill, under contract, with Mormon teams at a very reasonable price per ton. The company are prosperous, as their bullion shipments to your City testify. The Christy is also a fine property, embracing 14 or 15 claims, four or five of which are being worked, and produce daily about 45 tons of good grade ore. This company has a five-stamp mill, eight pans, and six settlers. The product is highly satisfactory to the owners. The ores are hauled about a mile to the mill, which is situated in the town. The bullion is shipped to San Francisco.

The Barbee and Walker is just on the margin of the camp, with a new five-stamp mill, which, being placed at the mouth of the mine, has the advantage of receiving its ores direct from the hoisting works. They are landed directly in front of the battery, saving the expense of hauling. This property is owned by a New-York company, and its bullion is shipped to your City. Since its acquirement by the present company, about six months ago, it has paid dividends monthly to the amount of $60,000, or $10,000 per month, equal to 24 per cent per annum, on the market value of the stock. The company is about adding two more pans and one settler to the capacity of its mill, which will increase its output of bullion considerably, as it will then be capable of working from 45 to 50 tons of ore daily. Its present capacity is 35 tons. This mine is well open, and easily supplies the amount of ore necessary to keep the mill actively running. A body of very fine ore has been recently opened up in both the north and south drifts, giving promise of a most satisfactory product. In addition to the property of the companies mentioned, there are hundreds of claims undeveloped, showing large bodies of low grade ores near the surface, but few of them having been worked sufficiently to determine their positive value. They present a fair field for enterprise and capital, the latter essential being too scarce in the camp to admit of the necessary work that might develop future bonanzas. These claims can be had cheap or worked on such terms and conditions as to justify the expense of prospecting. The monthly output of bullion has averaged about $100,000, and is increasing.

The next important product of the camp is dogs, mostly of a species unequaled for worthlessness. The advent of a strange cur under a Mormon wagon brings them out in full force. From every saloon they rush forth on the unsuspecting stranger until the street is one mass of dogs, tail, and hair, all yelping, howling, and snapping. The Mormon dog is a peculiar institution—a sneaking, low-bred cur, bereft of tail, and for general worthlessness cannot be squaled, even in Constantinople. By what process or freak of nature he came to be curtailed of that usual appendage is one of the conundrums. My first idea was that it had been amputated or driven up, but such is not the case. Like Topsey, they were born so. The objection of the Dutchman to selling his dog because he would miss the wag of his tail when he came home at night cannot be urged in the present instance, for this animal has none to wag. He cannot give expression to his views either by vibrating it or curling it under him when he feels like sneaking. This absence of tail in the Mormon dog offers a wide field for reflection to the scientist. You can't estimate his value by the distance you could sling him by the tail, inasmuch as there is not enough to get hold of. Whatever the views of the dog may be, he cannot express them by the usual manner of a well-regulated canine. If you approach a house you cannot determine how you will be received by the animal, as the indicator is missing. He may be favorably disposed, but you must guess at it, and often your great mistake is discovered too late to save your trousers. He has a most peculiar bark also, different from the average dog. If I had one of these animals I should name him Parvian, on account of his bark, which would be perfectly proper, as he belongs to the quinine species. While the Mormon dog is a funny-looking fellow, he certainly can never be a great wag, even though brevity may be the soul of wit.

It is getting winterish. We can discover that fact from two circumstances—from the tenderness of the chickens to stand on one foot and curl the other up in their feathers for warmth, and the paucity of mining experts. We have not had one here for a month. In pleasant weather they swarm over the hills, dressed in the usual manner of experts—trousers tucked in the tops of their boots, a soft hat, a wise expression, and the inevitable prospecting steel hammer. The average mining expert is the recipient of expressions of great contempt from the honest miner, who considers him a humbug. Here nearly everych such judgment may be I am unable to say, but the gentleman of the pick and red shirt is always ready to hazard coin on it, and he sometimes proves his assertions by the little games he plays upon the unsuspecting Freyburger. A witness on a trial at Salt Lake, not long ago, promulgated a theory in regard to mining experts which has been very generally accepted, whether correct or not. On being asked if he knew what a mining expert was, he said he thought he did, and, being told to give his views, said he was a chap that parted his hair in the middle, wore spectacles, murdered the King's English, and was a —— fool generally.

"Who's that lot dead?" The gentleman so expressing his views probably had been the victim of some quack expert, and, consequently, felt sore. Of course, we who know who's who can laugh at the "fling" at the fraternity without necessarily being inoculated with the virus as generally applicable. It is only the quacks that are sensitive. We have our little fun with doctors and lawyers, and why not with the mining experts. The digestion is all the better for it.

"A little humor now and then," &c.

The world at large is full enough of sorrow, wretchedness, and misery, but there is no sense in shutting out the fact that there's a good deal of fun in it too, if you only know how to get it. Not one in a hundred does know. It is as good as a fortune when you do; but the appreciation, and the fortune, too, just makes it "too lovely for anything."

PODGERS.

IMMIGRANT RAILROAD TICKETS.

THE BOARD REFUSE TO FAVOR THE NEW-YORK STATE ROADS.

The general passenger agents of the New-York Central and New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Companies held a conference on Wednesday with the Commissioners of Emigration, on the subject of the payment of commissions on immigrant railroad tickets and the sale of orders by the steam-ship companies, and yesterday they united in a formal letter to the board, which was considered at a special meeting of the Castle Garden Committee during the afternoon. In the letter the general passenger agents say, among other things:

"Referring to the resolution passed by your honorable board on Dec. 13 accepting the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a reduction of 20 per cent, and to the protracted interview with the Commissioners on the 15th, we now beg to confirm the facts then presented by the New-York State roads. We believe the action of the Commissioners to have been based on erroneous information. It was proved to you that neither the Pennsylvania Railroad nor any of the New-York State roads is or has been selling tickets to immigrants outside of Castle Garden at a reduction of 20 per cent from tariff prices, and that, on the contrary, the three roads were practically adhering to the same tariff rates outside as inside Castle Garden. It has also been explained to you that notwithstanding the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the payment of commissions to steam-ship companies and others, the payment of such commissions by the New-York State roads is a commercial necessity to place the interests centering in this port upon the same footing as competing routes outside, and, while the Pennsylvania road is thus opposing the sale of tickets or orders from abroad through New-York State roads, it is also selling from its American and Red Star Lines sailing, through passenger orders between Europe and the West, via Philadelphia, and accepting lower rates through Philadelphia than they charge from New-York to the West, and paying liberal commissions for the purpose of securing business for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. If the New-York State roads, under such circumstances, should be compelled to pay the same tariff rates outside as inside Castle Garden, it has also been explained to you that notwithstanding the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the payment of commissions to steam-ship companies and others, the payment of such commissions by the New-York State roads is a commercial necessity to place the interests centering in this port upon the same footing as competing routes outside, and, while the Pennsylvania road is thus opposing the sale of tickets or orders from abroad through New-York State roads, it is also selling from its American and Red Star Lines sailing, through passenger orders between Europe and the West, via Philadelphia, and accepting lower rates through Philadelphia than they charge from New-York to the West, and paying liberal commissions for the purpose of securing business for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. 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If the New-York State roads, under such circumstances, should be compelled to pay the same tariff rates outside as inside Castle Garden. If these rates were to be imposed by your board, as New-York, the legitimate operators of the New-York State roads would be obstructed, and the Pennsylvania road would still be free to conduct its business through Philadelphia, untrammeled. Under such circumstances the New-York State roads protest against the adoption of your committee, and we ask that the resolution of Dec. 13 be rescinded on the assurance that the rates inside of Castle Garden shall be as low as those outside."

Commissioner Ulrich offered a resolution "that the communication from the general passenger agents representing the New-York Central and Erie Railroads contains no facts which will justify this commission in rescinding its resolution of Dec. 13." This was unanimously adopted. The Commissioners subsequently explained that what they seek is the entire abolition of the practice of paying commissions on immigrant tickets, and that the letter of the railroad agents "wholly ignores this point entirely." They further stated that they were not so much after the interests of any railroads, but of the immigrants. They believed that the reduction would benefit the latter, and no argument had yet been advanced by the railroads to convince them that any benefit would accrue to immigrants by continuing the course complained of. As to the business passing through Philadelphia half of the Philadelphia steamers spoken of now stop at New-York, and the Commissioners have been given to understand that the passenger business here is so much more advantageous that it is intended to run here exclusively.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARY'S IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET NEXT WEEK.

The new St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in Thirty-fourth-street near Ninth-avenue, the interior of which is nearly finished, will be dedicated at 2 P. M. next Thursday by Bishop Potter. It has been erected on a plot of ground formerly occupied by a smaller institution of the same character, in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary. The new hospital has a frontage of 50 feet, and is 65 feet deep, exclusive of a rear extension measuring 40 feet. It is four and a half stories in height, and built of pressed brick and trimmings of light brown stone. A broad, arched entrance, handsomely embellished with carved stone-work and massive doors ornamented with stained glass, leads to a wide vestibule, in the centre of which is the main staircase approaching the various apartments in the upper portions of the building. In the basement, which has a separate entrance from the street, are a reception ward for patients, a drug room, kitchen, laundry, and numerous closets, all of which are fitted up in the most approved manner. The first floor is divided into a reception room for visitors, a dining room, an office, and one ward. On the second floor are two wards, occupying each side of the building, and on the third floor are rooms for the Sisters, a linen room, and a chapel. The fourth floor is divided into a play-room for the children, the walls of which look into Thirty-fourth-street; an operating apartment, an isolation ward, and sleeping rooms for servants. In the rear extension are cozy ward dining-rooms, fitted up with numerous closets, several bath-rooms, and other compartments.

The entire interior is finished in polished ash, the flooring being of hard pine. Particular attention has been given to the plumbing arrangements throughout the building. The pipes leading to and from the closets, basins, and sinks have been left entirely exposed, so that when a leakage occurs, or anything in connection with the plumbing system gets out of order, the defect can be readily detected and remedied. Every floor is heated by steam. An elevator, inclosed in brick walls, runs from the basement to the attic. The hospital, which is exclusively intended for the care of sick children between the ages of 2 and 12 years, is now open for the reception of patients. It has no permanent endowment fund, which to derive an income, relying for support on the contributions of persons interested in the care of sick children whose parents or friends cannot give them proper attention. The Sisters of St. Mary, who have charge of the institution, are under the immediate supervision of Bishop Potter.

HOW HE OBTAINED MONEY.

Charles W. Davis, alias "Tuttle Duane," the gambler, who was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field for having obtained money by false pretenses, was arraigned before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions yesterday. There were four indictments against Davis, to all of which he pleaded not guilty, and on motion of Assistant District Attorney Lyon he was committed to the Tombs. It is claimed that Davis has every Fall during the past five years reaped a rich harvest by representing himself as an officer of a Republican club, and, by means of a forged commission obtaining subscriptions from wealthy Republicans to the campaign fund. To Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, of No. 719 Fifth-avenue, he represented himself as the Secretary of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association, and for four years in succession obtained that gentleman's check for $100 in aid of the campaign fund of the district. It is also alleged that he obtained considerable sums of money from other prominent Republicans by using the names of Judge Fullerton, Solon B. Smith, and others prominent in politics. These amounts, of course, never found their way into the hands for which they were intended, but were appropriated by Davis to his own use. Mr. Lyon says that he expects, within a week, to be able to produce half a dozen gentlemen who have been swindled by Davis, alias "Tuttle Duane."

OPENING OF A CHURCH BAZAAR.

The ladies of the Social Union of the Seventeenth-Street Methodist-Episcopal Church opened last evening in the church an attractive Christmas bazaar. Preceding the opening the large company which had gathered in the church listened to a pleasing musical entertainment given by the church choir—Messrs. Chapman, Noakes, and Swan, Miss Sharp and Mrs. Boston. The Rev. A. S. Sanford, Pastor, introduced the Rev. W. T. Hill, Presiding Elder, and the Rev. Lindsay Parker, of the Sixty-first-Street Church, each of whom made brief addresses upon the desirability of social church gatherings as aids to religious life and work. The visitors then descended to the Sunday-school-room, where useful and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas gifts, were offered for sale by the ladies, and where an excellent supper was served to all the hungry persons in the throng. The bazaar will be continued this evening, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Robert H. Shannon and Jefferson Levy, two tax-payers from the annexed district, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday and urged that no reduction be made in the proposed appropriation of $30,000 for the maintenance of roads in their district. They said the roads were in a very bad condition, and that too large a proportion of the public money was used for salaries. Commissioner Morris said he had been appealed to by President Roome, of the Manhattan Gas Company, to ask for a larger appropriation for furnishing gas and lighting public lamps, as the gas companies could not do the work next year for the sum paid this year. It was decided to give representatives of the various companies an opportunity to state their views to the board to-morrow.

JERSEY CITY'S TAX RATE

WHY CITIZENS OF HUDSON COUNTY ARE HEAVILY TAXED.

THE CITY IN DEBT WHILE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS HOLD THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The people of Jersey City are paying a tax of 3 per cent. on the assessed value of their property, or to be accurate, the tax rate is $32 50 on $1,000. When it is considered that much of this property is assessed at its full value, it will be seen how oppressively this burden of taxation weighs upon the city. But this is not all. Few improvements are being made, although important public works, which stand unfinished, should be completed, and the comfort and credit of the city demand that others should be begun at once. But the municipality is too poor. Every year $300,000 or $900,000 is needed to meet the interest on the city debt, and the remainder of the amount raised by the heavy tax only suffices to defray current expenses. Of course, this is one more instance of reckless borrowing, but the people of Jersey City will have little time to wail over the past, if they address themselves, as they should, to meet the questions which obtrude themselves upon the notice of every property-holder. Some relief must be obtained—a relief more substantial, too, than that derived from cutting down the salaries of school teachers and other pleasure economies. Many reform measures are discussed, but upon one point there is substantial agreement among all who have given serious attention to city affairs. There is a universal demand for some radical change in the system of taxation which exempts corporate property from assessment for local and municipal taxes.

This evil is great and it is growing. The Erie and New-Jersey Central Roads pay a local tax of 1 per cent. on a portion of their property under the act of 1873. But the Pennsylvania Road has an irrepealable contract under which it pays a certain sum to the State, in consideration of which it is exempted from local tax. The amount paid to the State is one-half of 1 per cent. on a portion of its property, and it takes the place of the old transit dues, or the "head and tonnage tax," originally levied upon every passenger and ton of freight which crossed the State. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road and the Morris Canal Company enjoy exemptions on similar terms. Just how much real estate escapes assessment under this policy it is difficult to determine. The reports of these corporations do not furnish adequate data for an estimate, and there is no reason why the local assessors should value property which pays no tax. The corporations have seized miles after miles and spread over block after block, until their possessions the most valuable part of the City and almost its entire water-front. The property of the Pennsylvania Railroad is estimated all the way from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. The Erie from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The Central from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000. In the financial statement rendered by Mayor Hopper to the Controller of the State in 1879 he says: "In addition to the taxable property there are over $30,000,000 of property belonging to railroad corporations situated in the city, which is exempt from taxation under State laws." The effect of this enormous exemption upon the tax rate can be understood, when it is considered that the entire value of the taxable property in the city amounts to $58,411,958, the amount exempted being more than half as much as the amount assessed. It is estimated by a competent authority that in the whole County of Hudson, including the cities of Hoboken, Bayonne, and the towns, the value of exempted property will reach $50,000,000, while the value of property assessed is but little more than $90,000,000. From this it appears that $3 worth of property pays the tax which should be raised upon $4 and some cents.

And the evil is increasing. Property is being condemned constantly for railroad use. A few years ago the Pennsylvania Road took possession of a block all the way through from the Hill to Senator McPherson's slaughter-house on the river. This strip of property was not only taken from the taxable real estate of the city, but the value of adjacent lots and houses was reduced so as to make the burden on the remainder of the city still more depressing. Still further, it is known that against some of the properties obtained by the Pennsylvania Road the city had claims for arrears of taxes, and yet the corporation did not insist on clearing the title, knowing that it could defy the efforts of the city to collect its own. During the past year alone $1,800,000 has been taken out of the tax levy. It is plain that unless the increase in the city tax rate will soon be fully twice as heavy as it would be if all property in the city were equally taxed.

Now, it will be no child's play to carry out a practical remedy for this ruinous state of things. The people of Hudson County have a case against the State as well as against the corporations. The State exempts this property from taxation in consideration for benefits received. The gross sum paid by the railroads is considerable in itself, although altogether less than the corporations should pay. But the State receives it all. Hudson County, which is crushed under the burden, should receive a percentage of the sum paid to the State. But even this would afford no adequate relief. If these contracts are irrepealable the roads should be forced to surrender them. Able lawyers hold that they are not binding, and that the contrary view is in the courts. They are almost omnipotent in politics. They elect Governors who appoint Judges, and Senators and Assemblymen who make laws. But in former days the people have aroused themselves against corporations and assumed their power. When the old New-Jersey Road was struggling to make its charter perpetual, A. O. Zabriskie, afterward Chancellor of the State, threatened to raise a "pickaxe brigade" to tear up the tracks, and the Legislature was compelled by public sentiment to limit the charter. The State could have the option to take possession of the property. Still later the people won a signal victory when the free Railroad law was passed. In many respects the roads are growing weaker. The stock of the Camden and Amboy has been bought up, and the old New-Jersey families who held it. Prominent New-Jersey lawyers who acted as leading counsel are gradually being replaced, and the business taken to Philadelphia. Jerseymen in prominent positions are being removed and relatively inferior substituted. The sympathies of the best part of New-Jersey society are no longer with the Pennsylvania Road. It is a foreign corporation, and it rules by the force of money only. Money is powerful, but it can be beaten by people whose rights of property are invaded, and the people have the power to force these corporations to terms.

The city is at the expense of furnishing protection for these corporations, which help to bear some of the burdens. If a riot should occur in the city, the loss of cars burned and track destroyed would fall upon the city, and yet the roads pay not one cent to support a Police Department. This surely is a monstrous wrong, and an act is contemplated relieving municipalities from obligations for damages under this head, the corporations upon which pay no tax. If the State persists in taking all the tax paid by the roads, and is satisfied with the amount received, it would certainly be equitable for the State to assume all responsibilities of this nature, and it would be righteous legislation to make damages for destruction by riot recoverable from the State instead of from the city.

Of course, the railroads have rights and privileges which should be respected and preserved. All that is asked by the people of Jersey City is justice. They cannot remain passive until they are made bankrupt by the encroachments and exactions of corporate power. The State has the right to take possession of these roads in a few years, and this right should be exercised at the time extended until some satisfactory adjustment and equalization of the burdens is effected. This is the coming question in New-Jersey, and there is a growing determination among the solid men of both parties to unite for self-protection.

A BOY'S LETTER TO GEN. GARFIELD.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.

Some of the youthful city readers of the *Democrat* are acquainted with Gerard Effinger, a lad whose parents reside in Bloomington, Ill., but has made young friends in Davenport through visits to an aunt who lives here. Gerard is only about 8 years old. Gerard writes his aunt that he has received a cabinet photograph of Gen. Garfield, with the autograph of the President-elect upon it, as an acknowledgment of the following letter he took it into his head to write early last month:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 4.

DEAR GEN. GARFIELD: I have been wanting you to be elected for some time, and now I would like to write you a letter, if you will accept it. We had so many large torch-light processions. Some of them were four miles long. You ought to have been here last Wednesday evening. The streets were crowded with women and children, and all around the square they had tar-barrels, and they set them on fire, and they kept putting boxes and barrels on. But all the time while this was going on the people had horns and all the boys were drumming on tin pans, because they were so glad you got elected; and in their joy they were firing balls, and it would have almost made one deaf that had not heard the cannon and the fire-works. All my schoolmates take great interest in the Republican Party. I am 8 years old; is good-bye. Write soon. Yours truly, GERARD EFFINGER.

Gerard wrote all the letter himself, and his parents did not know of it until after it was mailed.

AN ABSENT-MINDED MAN'S ACT.

A Hartford paper says that a curious demonstration of absent-mindedness occurred at the New-York and New-England Railroad hearing in that city on Wednesday. The original dispatch of instruction to Conductor Aldrich, in violating which he met his death, was put into evidence and was passed about the room. One gentleman, with whom it lodged, held it a while and then began carelessly twisting it up as one does a bit of waste paper. The hearing went on, and by and by some one asked for the dispatch. It could not be found. One person thought he saw it being twisted by the gentleman alluded to, but the latter did not remember having had it. An adjournment to hunt for it failed to reveal it. Finally, when the hearing was over it was found on the floor twisted into a little bunch, where it had been dropped by the absent-minded gentleman, who had forgotten he ever had it.

CATAMOUNT CHARLEY.

HOW THE HUNTER OF PIKE'S PEAK WAGGED AND BROUGHT IN HIS GAME.

From the Colorado Springs Gazette, Dec. 11.

Yesterday the well-known hunter of Pike's Peak, Catamount Charley, appeared in town riding his piebald mustang, Captain Kid. The personal appearance of this famous hunter and trapper is familiar to every resident of Colorado Springs. His tall, loosely-knit figure, his long legs, his dark face, black eyes, and flowing black beard, which sweeps in a sable cataract over his bosom, are all well known to our citizens. Catamount Charley was dressed in his Sunday clothes, which consisted of a yellow buckskin shirt and buckskin trousers, both trimmed with a fringe of buckskin cut into strips, a cartridge belt filled with the loaded shells of a heavy revolving rifle, which he carried in his hand, a wide white sombrero on his head and moccasins on his feet. Catamount Charley dismounted in front of Aiken & Hunt's museum, and leaving his mustang unhitched, removed a heavy bale of skins from the cruppe of the saddle, and walked into the store. Mr. Hunt was the only one in the store at the time.

"I say, boss," remarked Charley, "I've got some skins yere I'd like to sell yer." "Certainly," said Mr. Hunt, with his usual politeness. "I shall be glad to look at them." "Yere," said Charley, "is a mountain bison's hide, yere is a mountain lion's hide, and yere are two more lions' hides. That fust lion's skin is the biggest I ever saw. It's 8 feet from tip to tip; the critter must have weighed 500 pounds. You see it was this way. I was looking round for game back of the Peak, when all at once I heard a growlin' and a howlin', which reminded me that the mountain lions was not all dead yet. So I crawled around a p'int of rock and I'm blamed if I didn't see three mountain lions havin' a fight with a mountains bison. I tell you, it was a big fight. The lions would make a leap, and the bison would back up against a roof and take them on his horns. I don't know how the fight would have come out, but it was just too good a picnic for me to let it pass, so I drawed a bead on the fust lion as comes in range and pulled my old rifle off. The surprisin' part of the affair was that just as I pulled one of the lions jumped in between me and the one I shot at and caught the ball just back of his ribs. It passed clean through him, and knocked a little from its course, it cut the throat of the second lion, and broke the neck of the bison. They all dropped in a heap, and I was so tickled that I incautiously jumped out from behind the rock, when the third lion saw me."

"Indeed," said Mr. Hunt. "Yes," said Charley, "the third lion he saw me, and made a jump in my direction. As I saw him comin' I didn't have time to take aim, but I brought my repeatin' rifle up under my arm and took a fly shot at him. Lucky for me, I took him in the breast, and he tumbled over dead." "Indeed," said Mr. Hunt. "Yes," said Charley, "he tumbled over dead; and now what will you give me for the four skins, three mountain lions and one bison?" We left Mr. Hunt engaged in a mercantile combat with Charley over the price of those skins.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT IN NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—One of the most important suits before the United States Circuit Court in this district for years was tried last week before Judge Dundy (United States District Judge holding Circuit Court sessions) and a jury. It is not only important in itself but it opened the way for future litigation and judgments against almost every banking institution in the State. The title of the case was "John I. Redick against the First National Bank of Omaha." Messrs. Redick & Redick and Albert Swartslander appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. J. M. Woolworth, J. N. Poppleton, and J. C. Cowin for the bank. All these gentlemen are men of acknowledged legal ability.

The plaintiff, Redick, had been for a long time a customer of the bank, and about December, 1879, the bank held Redick's individual paper for about $2,000. Redick applied to the bank for an extension of time on the paper, and an arrangement was made by which Redick took up his own paper and gave in payment thereof four notes of one Sievers, due respectively in one, two, three, and four years, and the bank discounted these notes at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the full time they had to run. The plaintiff claimed that the transaction was usurious, and in violation of the laws of Nebraska and the national banking act, and therefore brought suit against the bank to recover twice the amount of all interest so taken. The law of Nebraska does not allow a greater rate than 10 per cent. per annum for a period longer than one year.

The defendant claimed that the notes were not discounted, but bought outright, both the President and Cashier swearing that the notes were bought in the usual manner, and that the transaction was not a loan or forbearance, and further that they purchased paper like that every day. The case was ably argued. The instructions of the court to the jury were able and carefully given. Paragraph IV. of the court's instructions was as follows: "The payment and receipt of an unlawful rate of interest is of itself prima facie evidence of a corrupt agreement; and this being shown, the burden of proof is on the defendant to make it appear that there was no corrupt interest. Although the defendant might not have intended to violate the statute, yet if too much interest was taken upon a mistaken supposition that its mode of calculating discount was lawful, this would not be a mistake of fact which could excuse or relieve the defendant, but it would be a mistake of law for which the defendant would be held responsible; and the agreement would be corrupt in law whatever the actual intention of the defendant may have been as to taking unlawful interest, no mistake of fact such as error being shown." This instrument would seem to apply to any State.

The jury, after being out 28 hours, found that the bank had taken $3,006 68 interest on a usurious transaction, and accordingly brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for twice that sum, $6,013 32.

MEANING OF THE NAME BALTIMORE.

A paper entitled "Celtic Baltimore, its Etymology," was read by Gen. Charles E. Phelps at the last meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, in Baltimore. In it Gen. Phelps said: "That this city was named in perpetuation of the memory of the first and greatest Lord Baltimore, who was elevated to what Read has called 'the barren dignity of an Irish peerage,' and that the title was taken from a place in Ireland named Baltimore, constitutes about the sum of all the information that is to be found on the subject. Every accessible source of information that could throw light upon the biography of Calvert has been drained, and the closest scrutiny has been directed to that critical period of his career which marks his conversion. It is upon this point of his life that all the lines of historical criticism and research have converged as to a focus. It is the time of his surrender of his Irish estates and the restitution of those estates. The name of one of these estates was the Manor, or, as it was sometimes called, the town, of Baltimore, in County Longford, and from this Calvert took his title. It is not a little remarkable that during this century no attention should have been given on either side to the Celtic etymology of that name, and the more so as the simple translation of it into the English (God-Place) discloses a name of a significance of which fully accounts for a fact that no attempt has ever been made to account for it before. It also accounts for Calvert's preference for the name. An article that appeared in one of the daily papers gave the origin as from "Bal" meaning "belt," and "More" meaning "Belt" means a strait, and hence Baltimore meant the 'Great Belt,' or 'Great Strait.' The lecturer then went on to show the fallacy of this derivation. The other one, he said, referred to the sanctuary of the Druids, or the worship of Baal, and makes the original of the name of the city the Great Habitation of Bali. Gen. Phelps said "Bal" was Celtic for "place." Tl-mor means the Supreme Being. Now, add the common Celtic prefix meaning place, and you have Bal-Ti-mor, which, being literally translated, with nothing but the usual inversion to make idiomatic English, reads "God-Place." This paper excited a great discussion, the Rev. Thomas E. Coleman especially speaking against it and in favor of the Read theory, saying, among other things, that the meaning of Baltimore was a Great Fire Altar, and was taken from the town on the coast of Ireland near which was one of the largest fire altars to Baal.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S SEAT.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Dec. 16.

There is a time in every contested-election case when contention ought to cease; and it strikes us that that time has come when a Senator is seated by a formal vote of the Senate. We do not pretend to say that Mr. Kellogg ought ever to have been seated. But we well remember that when he was seated we thought it a fair compromise as between the Democrats and the Republicans that he and Senator Butler were admitted simultaneously, or as nearly so as was practicable, seeing that the roll of the Senate had to be twice called. The Republicans accuse the Democrats of acting in bad faith in now attempting to repudiate the terms of what they claim was an understanding between the two sides of the Senate. Whether the Democrats are conscious to this charge or not, we will not undertake to say; but we are inclined to think that there is foundation enough for the charge to make it appear to be a true one to many Republicans and to some Democrats. On the whole, it might be wise for the Senate to put up with Mr. Kellogg's company for a year or two longer. It cannot do much harm to be exceedingly liberal to him.

CARLYLE'S BURNED MANUSCRIPT.

From the London World.

The following interesting anecdote of Thomas Carlyle and the original manuscript of the "French Revolution" is from a correspondent: "In No. 877 of *Chambers's Journal*, 1880, page 801, it is correctly stated that the manuscript of the 'French Revolution' was carelessly burned. But it is further stated that Carlyle told a Mr. Thomas Aird that he considered the second effort better than the first. This is just the contrary of Carlyle's account made some four years since to the writer of this note. Sitting one evening in the drawing-room of the house in Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, self and Carlyle were in conversation upon general subjects, when I remarked, 'I have heard that the manuscript of the "French Revolution" was destroyed before going to the printers. Was that so?' Carlyle—Yes, so it was. I was so. Myself—What did you do under the circumstances? Carlyle—For three days and nights I could neither eat nor sleep, but was like a daft man. Myself—But what did you do at last? Carlyle—Well, I just went away into the country; and here he paused a bit of a long laughter, and then said, 'I did nothing for three months but read Marryat's novels!' and after a serious pause he remarked, 'I set to and wrote it all over again!' but in a melancholy tone concluded, 'I dinna think it's the same; no, I dinna think it's the same!'"

LOOKING FORWARD.

THE SOUTH AND THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 14.

We in this section are tired of shaking our fists at Northern demagogues—we are heading them about hoe-handles or reaching them out wide open for new and wholesome ends. Let the Northern Democrats, who have held fight the national moneys to which, as partners in a re-established Union, we are entitled, spit as much as they may please in the way of vituperation at their Republican brethren. They have few majorities to deliver in political contests and little disposition to succor us in our material interests. Let us announce fellowship with any and all in the Government who so aspire for the Union that every part of the national area may receive, through their co-operation, its due measure of practical encouragement for its workers. When President Garfield and his party will have no excuse for evading their pledges and every honest reason for fulfilling them. But as he is a human being, and his party is composed of human beings, (chiefly,) may we not, if we suffer ourselves to be misled longer by the Northern Democracy, jeopard our prospects and furnish the Administration and its Congressional friends with a new plausible pretext to let us cool alone, despite our representation? A party whose measures and conspicuous leaders are persistently visited with the old staple partisan abuse will be very apt to be unamiable and parsimonious. When a wrong is dealt, time enough to make determined remonstrance; until then let us stand upon our legs and be men. Make better men of Northern Democracy, and deal in that virile manner which will compel respect. The first State right is that of development to the full measure of its agricultural and commercial possibilities.

A SPRIGHTLY OLD LADY ON HER TRAVELS

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 13.

The longevity of our Cape neighbors is proverbial, as is also their pluck and resolution. These qualities had an amusing illustration on one of the Old Colony passenger trains a few days since. The car was well filled, and comfortably resting well toward its centre was an aged lady, sweet-faced and gentle of mein, accompanied by her daughter. At one of the stations there entered an alert, smart old lady, quick in speech and movement. Taking a seat directly in front of the first old lady, whom she quickly surveyed a few moments, she commenced: "Going far, marm?" "To New-Bedford," was the reply. "Visiting there, marm?" "No; it is on the Cape. I am to visit a daughter in New-Bedford." "May I ask your age?" "Certainly; 84 years." "Well, I declare! Never th

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANGES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HOLIDAY GOODS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICES—Seventh Page 6th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—4th col.
MACHINERY, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Seventh Page—6th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6 & 7 cols.
SAUCES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—5d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Lecture.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Hamlet.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philharmonic Rehearsal.
CHICKERING HALL—Passion Play.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—M'liss.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Ingomar.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrelsy.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Hebrew Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matrimony.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Banker's Daughter.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal-Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly colder, clear or partly cloudy, weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and stationary, or slowly rising, barometer.

The working of the Arrears of Pensions act begins to show evidence of the extreme costliness of that measure of supposed national justice. The pension appropriation for the year is $50,000,000, and there remains an estimated number of 197,000 arrearages yet to be paid, which, apart altogether from the effect of the admitted claims which they represent on the annual appropriation, will take from the Treasury some $217,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions is credited with the statement that of the $50,000,000 paid last year $4,000,000 was paid out fraudulently, since under the present system "anybody can get a pension who is willing to take a false oath." From all which it may be inferred that sentimental legislation, even if sustained by certain obvious considerations of justice, is very likely to be bad legislation, and that it is somewhat dangerous for the interests of the people as a whole when the vote of any interested section of the people becomes a very important element in the election of members of Congress.

A private company offer to reclaim the Potomac flats, in front of the city of Washington, without cost to the Government, provided they may have the land reclaimed. On the face of it, this would be considered a good chance for the Government to rid the city of an intolerable nuisance, without expense. But it is suggested, naturally enough, that the land to be reclaimed would be quite as valuable to the Government as to the speculators who propose to get it by expending much money in reclamation. Accordingly, the House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to procure the insertion in the new River and Harbor Appropriation bill of an appropriation of $1,125,000 for the improvement of the Potomac and the harbors of Washington and Georgetown. The project must run the gantlet in the Committee of Commerce, and in the House. The chances are that the River and Harbor bill will, as ever, lean kindly toward unknown trout brooks and mill-ponds, while the Potomac flats will be left to send up to heaven the fifty-seven distinct stenches which have made the national capital famous.

The valuation of taxable real estate in Jersey City is about fifty-eight millions and a half; the amount of property held by railroad corporations within the city limits, but exempted from local taxation by State laws, is thirty millions. While the tax-payers of Jersey City are paying about $30 on every $1,000 of valuation, and are, under that heavy rate, barely meeting the most necessary expenses of municipal government, the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Central Railroads are entirely escaping their share of payment for the protection which the city is compelled to extend to their property. The grievances of our overtaxed neighbors on the other side of the North River simply illustrate another phase of the great problem of how to bring great corporations under the ordinary restraints of law. The virtual ownership of Legislatures, the pervasive power of money over all grades of public servants, and the command of the best organizing and intriguing talent which money can buy, place the ordinary citizen at an enormous disadvantage in the struggle against the encroachments of wealthy and unscrupulous corporations. Nevertheless, these bodies would act the part of wisdom in recognizing the fact that the more indefensible their inroads upon public rights the more extreme are likely to be the measures which the people will, sooner or later, adopt for their own protection.

Nothing can be more idle than the talk of further negotiations between the Porte and the Hellenic Government for the settlement of their dispute. Greece has had quite enough experience of that mixture of bluster and deceit which passes for diplomacy at Constantinople, and now she is fully armed and determined, if need be, to regain her northern Provinces by the sword. She is sure to receive from the powers of Western Europe, sooner or later, whatever aid she needs. In no other way can a great Eastern war be prevented, and the powers are united in their desire to prevent or put off that calamity. It is probable that further pressure will be brought to bear upon the Porte, and if that fails, the late successful issue of the Dulcigno complication would naturally suggest a second naval demonstration, a form of persuasion which can be made to assume any required degree of effectiveness.

Perhaps the most curious of the reflex influences of the troubles in Ireland is the reported intention of JOHN KELLY to utilize the influence of the Land League to sustain his waning influence in City politics. Precisely how Mr. KELLY is to bolster up his cause through the sympathy of his followers with the agitation on the other side of the Atlantic does not clearly appear. Perhaps the most effectual method he could adopt would be to transfer his talents to the "owld sod," and in a series of those inimitable renderings of his of the speech and manner of the British nobility make the English rule too odious to live for another day. If Mr. KELLY arrived about the time of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, he would have the double satisfaction of knowing that both friends and foes would hail his imprisonment with delight—the one because it would give him the glory of a martyr for Irish liberty, the other because it would defer the date of his return. As the British Government seems disposed to facilitate the departure of its objectionable subjects to the New World, there is no reason why a perfectly cordial system of reciprocity should not begin with KELLY.

The National Board of Trade, now in session in Washington, has taken up the subject of adulteration of food and drugs. It is high time that this important matter received in this country the attention which it does in Europe. The vigor with which the subject was handled by the Board of Trade yesterday is an indication that there will be something done if Congress will only listen to the appeal which is to be made. It is proposed that a law shall be enacted providing for severe penalties for adulterating food materials or drugs, and specifying what shall be considered adulteration under the statute. Inspectors are to be appointed, and the co-operation of the National Board of Health is to be invited in an attempt to prevent the adulterations which are now spreading disease among the people and substituting worthless preparations for wholesome food.

THE LAWYERS AND THE RAILROADS.

The opinion of Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS on the legal relation of railroads to the State has been obtained by the Erie Railway Company in the form of an answer to the recent letter of Judge BLACK to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this City. The positions taken by these two eminent lawyers, one as the paid counsel of the railway interest, the other as the voluntary advocate of the rights of the people, illustrate the extremes of a controversy which must end either in the control by the State of those agencies of commerce which exist by its creation, and exercise franchises which it has granted, or in the surrender of the whole public to the mercy of a vast combination of corporations responsible to no authority but the will of their managers. Judge BLACK took the ground that railroads are public highways belonging to the State, and operated by corporations chartered for the purpose, and therefore subject to the regulation and control of the State so far as it finds it for the interest of the people to regulate and control them. Though the companies, aided by the State's right of eminent domain, acquire the necessary land from private owners, and pay for it, construct and equip the roads at their own expense, and operate them by the use of their own capital, they do all this through a franchise granted by the State, and have no absolute property in the highways they are authorized to build and to use in their business of transportation. They act throughout as agents of the State, which may at any time resume possession of its own, having due regard to the equities involved, or which may exert its superior authority to compel a conduct of the business in the hands of the companies with proper regard for the public interest. This, we say, is an extreme position, and, notwithstanding Judge BLACK's citation of authorities, it can hardly be regarded as established by final adjudication.

Mr. CURTIS takes the other extreme. He not only treats the corporations as absolute owners of the railroads in the same sense as a manufacturer owns his mill or a farmer his land, but he takes the ground that their charters constitute a contract with the State which it cannot violate without running against one of the leading prohibitions of the Federal Constitution. If he stopped here his doctrine could not be regarded as at all startling, however much it might be questioned. But he goes on to maintain that unless it is otherwise specified in the charter itself, or unless the State has explicitly reserved to itself in its Constitution the right to repeal or modify it, this inviolable contract gives the companies the right to make whatever charges they may see fit for their service, and to vary them at will. According to this doctrine, they are under no obligation to regard any public right or interest. They are simply carrying on a private business of their own and dealing with their customers in whatever way they may find most expedient or profitable to themselves. They may make any kind of a bargain, grant any sort of discrimination or favor, and exercise over the business of the people all the power involved in a virtual monopoly of transportation without other restraint than their own self-interest may impose. In short, the State, in granting a franchise for building and operating a railroad, brings into being a power to whose mercy its citizens are subject, and has left itself no authority to regulate or control it for their protection. This doctrine is simply monstrous, and therefore we submit that it cannot be public law in any civilized country.

But if we appeal from the lawyers to the courts, we may perhaps be able to ascertain what the true principle is underlying the relation of railroads to the State. The Supreme Court of the United States has had occasion to define this in what are known as the "Granger cases." It has neither held that railroads are public highways owned by the States within which they lie nor that their corporate owners carry on a purely private business with which the State has by contract precluded itself from interfering. Chief-Justice WAITE, in rendering the decision of the court, laid it down as a principle of the common law that "when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be *juris privati* only." Property does become clothed with a public interest "when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large." He goes on to say that when property is devoted to a use in which the public is interested the public acquires a right to control it for the common good to the extent of its interest. He shows that this right extends to the regulation of charges for the use of the property. Even at common law these must be reasonable, but the Legislature may define what is reasonable, and regulate the use of the property in any way that may be for the common good. The result of the whole reasoning of the Chief-Justice is the conclusion that railroad companies are common carriers, using in their business property to which a public interest attaches, and giving the right of public control to the extent of that interest. If railroad charters are contracts with the corporations they certainly do not divest the State and the public of any of the rights and powers inherent in them according to established principles of law, unless these are surrendered in express terms, and there may be doubt as to whether a Legislature can surrender them at all. But to claim that they are surrendered unless expressly reserved is in the highest degree absurd.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

A letter which will be found in another column states in a concise form some of the grievances of our importers at the hands of the Customs authorities. That they are, on the whole, substantial and should be remedied cannot be doubted; but that they lie within the jurisdiction of the officers of the port is not in every case true. The first of the annoyances complained of by our correspondent is the delay in completing liquidations. This has been very considerable lately, mainly owing to the pressure upon the Custom-house of new business caused by the extraordinary revival of importations during the current year. The clerical force of the Custom-house was for the time overcrowded, and as it is not easy to add new men who understand the work, delay necessarily followed. It is a serious question, however, whether there is not a fault in the organization of the service which accounts, in a degree, for the occurrence of these delays. We do not know how far it might be practicable to create a reserve, or supplementary, force of clerks, who could be called on in emergencies, but it would seem that such an arrangement should be possible. Then, again, it ought to be feasible to provide for an extra pressure of business by working clerks, for the time being, "over hours." That this is done to some extent is true, but that the Customs service, in this City, as a whole, is worked with the same degree of thoroughness, discipline, and activity that is required of men holding corresponding positions in private houses will not be claimed. And we may add that no such degree of efficiency can be obtained until the principle of appointment and promotion for merit only has become completely established, and has been long enough in operation to be recognized by the entire force from the highest to the lowest. When every employe is convinced that his retention and success in his place depend wholly upon his doing his best to discharge its duties, and that no personal or political influence can protect him if he neglects those duties, the amount of work which can and will be got out of the Customs service will be much greater than it now is. It is already showing marked improvement, and will continue to do so the longer the reform rules remain undisturbed.

A second cause of complaint referred to by our correspondent is the payment of duties in gold and silver, or greenbacks and certificates, instead of in certified checks. There is no doubt that this is a good deal of inconvenience to merchants, but it is hardly less so to the officers of the Government, and it is not in the power of these latter to change it. The law requires the payment of duties in coin, or in drafts against the Government for coin held by it. This provision was originally intended to strengthen the credit of the Government by the creation of a fund of coin to meet the interest on the bonds. After the resumption of specie payments, greenbacks being payable in gold at the Sub-Treasury, the Secretary ruled that they could be regarded as certificates of deposits of coin, and that they could be received in payment of duties. But his discretion certainly goes no further than this, if the letter of the law be not strained by even this exercise of it. He cannot authorize the acceptance of certified checks in payment of duties, unless Congress permits him by enactment to do so. The complaint of the merchants lies, therefore, to Congress, and not to the authorities of the Treasury or of the Customs service.

Still another point of criticism made by our correspondent is with reference to the requirement of oaths by importers. This is undoubtedly, in its present form, an excessive requirement without any real utility to justify it. The sole purpose for which such oaths are necessary is to identify the importer to fix upon him definitely the entry which he is required to make. This end would, however, be amply served by such a device as our correspondent suggests, viz.: an oath taken before a notary public, or even a signature made in the presence of one responsible witness. This, again, is, however, a matter fixed by the law, which requires the oath, and which neither the Customs officers nor their superiors can dispense with.

We cannot leave the subject, however, without remarking that most of the difficulties connected with the administration of the Customs spring from the spirit which pervades our Customs laws. This is—to some extent unavoidably—harsh, arbitrary, and suspicious. Practically, the service remains as it was at the close of the war. Very high duties had been imposed under the stress of an immediate need, and all evasion or attempted evasion of these was pursued with the most relentless severity. It was assumed, and not without some justice, that everybody would escape such duties if possible, and the energies of the law were directed to making escape impossible. The duties being not only high, but numerous and complicated, the utmost honesty on the part of the importer, combined with the utmost vigilance and intelligence in the service, would not always suffice to answer exactly the requirements of the law. There may be much done for the improvement of the administration in its details, and particularly in enforcing a system of appointment and promotion which will render discipline and efficiency more easily attainable. But the Custom-house will always remain a source of infinite annoyance, difficulty, and expense, largely unnecessary, to our merchants so long as the Customs duties themselves are unreformed.

EDUCATION FOR THE SOUTH.

The discussion in the Senate of the proposed Education bill will call public attention throughout the country to the matter of popular education and its vital necessity to the Republic. The bill presented is substantially the same which was offered during the last session, designed to constitute an "educational fund" from the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, which is to be appropriated for free popular education, and to be distributed according to the proportion of "illiteracy" revealed by the census in the different States. There is, however, an addition by Senator BURNSIDE, in a proposition to employ a portion of this fund "for the endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education." There was an appearance in the presentation of the bill of the first solid and rational "union" between the sections which has thus far been furnished in Congress. The Senators from New-England presented and defended the bill, though their States will sacrifice their proportion of the proceeds from the sale of the public lands, and see it transferred to the South, while the Senator from Georgia ably supported a measure which must inure mainly to the benefit of the negroes.

Every reflecting man must see that a law of this character is a vital measure for the public security. Members of the Republican Party must feel a peculiar responsibility in having it enacted. It is an axiom in this country that republican institutions cannot endure upon a basis of ignorance. All believe that education is an indispensable condition to the prosperity and success of our effort at self-government. The only districts in the country where democratic institutions have proved, if not a failure, at least as attended by a comparative want of success—we mean the South and New-York City—are just those where illiteracy is most rife. We cannot afford to have any section of the country rest on a basis of ignorance. With this as the foundation, we shall have corruption in public affairs, the ignorant many following blindly the unprincipled few; the property of the well-to-do plundered for the sake of the needy; Communistic efforts by the lowest class, and a constant danger of disorder and revolution. With education of the masses many of these dangers will disappear. To the North, as to the South, the education of the negro is a matter vital to public security. Then the Republican Party have a peculiar responsibility. They accomplished a reform almost unknown in human annals. They suddenly enfranchised four millions of human beings. They did more: for their safety and that of the Nation they gave them the suffrage. It was an act which nothing could justify but extreme necessity. But, having done this, the party are bound by all motives of advantage and honor to protect the South and the country from all the possible evil effects of an immense ignorant mass of voters suddenly thrown into public affairs. The Southern States, after the frightful losses of the war, are evidently unable to carry out any comprehensive system of free education for both whites and blacks. Many of those who have suddenly acquired property at the South, being from other States, are utterly indifferent to the education of any race. The poor whites are probably opposed to schooling the blacks, and many of the former slave-owners care nothing for any effort which shall tend to raise up the old slave class. Enlightened men, indeed, like Senator BROWN, of Georgia, see the importance of training and improving the negro, and will, no doubt, do all they can to move the State Governments toward encouraging and aiding free schools for black and white. But, on the whole, it is not to be expected that the Southern States will accomplish much in providing good free schools for the negroes.

It may reasonably be demanded, then, that the national Government, or, in other words, the free States, shall help them in this great public measure. It is, perhaps, contrary to our ancient policy of leaving internal matters to the States; but the condition of the negro is new, and involves dangers to the whole Union. This particular bill may seem somewhat like an encouragement to ignorance, inasmuch as the more ignorant communities will receive the most; but, then, they need the most help; and if the more enlightened are willing to yield up their share for the ignorant, no one ought to object. It is on the part of the North an expression of real union. It is an offer to share in the burdens of the South, and to aid in removing their greatest danger. It is not a sentimental expression, but a real and wise effort at fraternal assistance. Whether the addition of the clause allowing a portion of the fund to be used for agricultural and industrial colleges is wise may be doubted. If the moneys, for instance, appropriated to Virginia could be used in part for Hampton College, the expenditure would be the best possible. But if, for instance, the State of Louisiana should employ its educational fund for founding a college, when thousands of its citizens could not read or write, we should hold it as a very foolish appropriation. The act perhaps can be amended so as to give some responsible national authority a control over the appropriation of the fund. With this condition, all parties can safely favor the measure.

BOSTON AND THE PONCAS.

Secretary SCHURZ has written a voluminous and good-tempered letter to Gov. LONG, of Massachusetts, apropos of the proceedings of a recent meeting in Boston, in which the Governor took an active part, and in which the wrongs of the Ponca Indians were the theme. Naturally, there was a certain degree of Boston intensity about the speeches and resolutions; and the Secretary of the Interior (naturally, also,) is not a little nettled by the spirit and temper of these outpourings. His letter is an exhaustive review of the whole case, as presented to the mind of the directing head of the Department of the Interior. It is quite possible that some of the kindly intentioned people who have been so zealous in behalf of the Poncas have overlooked the fact that the high officials of the Government are not sitting up nights to compass the certain destruction of those amiable aborigines, nor to right their wrongs when these are discovered. There was perhaps a little too much "thundering in the index" by the good people of Boston, who seemed really to think, for the time, that the globe revolves, and the stars in their courses move, around one central fact—the Poncas and their wrongs. Unhappily, the world is full of outrages that clamor to heaven for righteous judgment.

It should not be understood that we would belittle the weight of suffering which the Poncas have endured. The facts in the case have been repeatedly presented, and in a most temperate manner, in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior, and in the able report of the Senate committee, which was drawn up by Senator DAWES. Possibly, much good may be accomplished in Boston by the nervous and somewhat hysterical utterances of the Tremont Temple meeting, but sound policy would seem to indicate a policy in which there should be more of business, and less of calling hard names. We are bound, at least, to give Secretary SCHURZ credit for honest intentions in all this miserable business, and it does not seem fair to impute to dishonest or improper motives a policy which is undoubtedly well meant, although wrong. As the Secretary says, the Interior Department has various and contending interests to consider in deciding what shall be done with any single tribe, or band, of Indians. Is it not surprising that the Secretary, having in view the cost in human life and money of our Indian war, should hesitate to give them back the lands from which they have been wrongfully expelled, or to redress the injuries which he readily admits they have suffered.

The Ponca reserve in Dakota was amply confirmed to them by several treaties. In 1868, however, by what is said to have been a blunder, the reserve was included in a tract ceded to the Sioux. The Poncas continued to occupy their lands, practicing the arts of peace, and living prosperously. They were astonished when they were informed that they must depart to other regions. They had been on unfriendly terms with the Sioux, after the cession of their lands, but had only asked that they should be permitted to join their old friends, the Omahas. By some hocus-pocus, it is said, the head men of the Poncas were represented to have signed a paper asking to be removed to the Indian Territory. They steadfastly deny the authenticity of this document, and, in the light of subsequent events, it appears impossible that the Ponca chiefs ever signed it, knowing its contents. The forcible removal of the Indians, their sufferings, the frightful ravages of disease among them, and their pitiable condition, are all well known to our readers. There has never been any satisfactory explanation of the eviction of the Poncas. Their lands were, as the Secretary of the Interior accurately says, "confirmed to them by treaty," and the Government had no more right to confirm them to the Sioux, subsequently, than it has a right to grant a title in a quarter-section of land to two different persons.

It would appear, then, that the Poncas were removed because their lands had been ceded wrongfully to another tribe; that they were taken to the Indian Territory, rather than to the Omaha Reservation, because $40,000 had been appropriated for this purpose; and had not been taken back to their old reservation in Dakota because it was feared that this step would make trouble. It must be confessed that, to a lay observer not so deeply versed in the intricacies of the Indian problem as the official mind, the easiest solution of the whole difficulty, when the imposition which had been practiced upon the Poncas was laid bare, was to send them back instanter. Some of them broke away from the agent and went back on foot. The others are now represented as pining for their old Northern home. If, as is urged, the Poncas and the Sioux will fight among themselves, it may be said that if the former, the weaker tribe, are willing to take the risk, why not let them go? Some coarse-grained philanthropists think that mutual extermination will ultimately solve the Indian problem. But it is also urged that Congress has not appropriated any money for returning the Poncas. Congress has not been asked to do this; but it has been asked to appropriate $140,000 "to indemnify the Poncas for the lands and other property given up by them," &c., which is a pretty stiff price to pay for the permanent establishment of what is universally acknowledged to be a blunder and an outrage.

It is now said that the Poncas are contented in their new homes in the Indian Territory. What is alleged to be a memorial to that effect, signed by them, has been received in Washington. In view of what has been done with these easily misled people, heretofore, it is not safe to give a straw's value to this document. To ascertain just how much this "memorial" is worth, and what the Poncas really want, the Boston philanthropists proposed that a commission of inquiry be sent to the Territory. And, as the Ponca reserve is a forbidden land, impenetrable to persons suspected of friendship for these misguided aborigines, who do not know when they are well off, the President was asked to send a commission. This he has consented to do, and, naturally enough, it is charged that the Commissioners will be in the hands of Government agents and Government interpreters. The right thing for the friends of the Poncas to have done was to make up their own commission, paying their own expenses, soliciting the co-operation of the Government, and then demanding a safe conduct into the Territory. As it is, they must wait for the report of this novel expedition to the vigilantly guarded territory in which the Poncas are confined.

In looking at the English edition of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, with its new cover of appropriate color, with a clever little cut of London above, with St. Paul's, and below that a picture of New-York, with the East River bridge, there is one thing inside which the American reader is glad to see, and that is that full-page advertisements have not been allowed to interpolate themselves in the reading matter. There is nothing more disgusting in the midst of a good story or an essay in an English magazine than to come suddenly upon a page vaunting Brown's soap or Smith's shirt collars, or the Amoor River steel pen. Advertisements, according to our notions in the United States, should be placed before or after the text, and never inside of the magazine. Besides the mental shock, which certainly is of no benefit to the advertiser, the offending sheet absolutely prevents the reading of the next page, and, being in the way, has usually to be torn out. We carry advertisements into unusual places in this country, and are believed to understand it thoroughly. So far there has been something like respect entertained for our best periodicals, and we do not think that any decent periodicals in the United States could be tempted by any amount of pay to admit advertisements inside of their reading matter. We suppose that, if this kind of thing continues in England, and there is no check put upon it, puffs about soaps, or shirt collars, or chocolate will find themselves in time in direct juxtaposition with pages of holy writ.

It may be remembered how that enthusiastic fishculturist, M. CARBONNIER, was indifferent to the siege of Paris, the famine, the shells of the Prussian artillery, as long as his precious gourami were safe. When reduced to his last crust he kept the larger proportion of his bread for the fish. Like BERNARD DE PALISSY, who burned up his last table to heat his pottery kilns with, being too poor to buy firewood, so did M. CARBONNIER kindle a fire with his chairs so as to give his precious gourami the exact warmth they required. When Paris was free from Germans, but threatened by the Commune, M. CARBONNIER left his home, bearing under his arm an aquarium with a few of his fish still alive. If the laws of scientific nomenclature were not so rigid, some poor honor might be conferred on this French fishculturist, and the gourami should be called *Osphromenus Carbonniensis* instead of *olfax*. As it is, we learn that the gourami or gouramy, or, as it is sometimes called, the gowrammy, has been brought to San Francisco by the California Association from China. It is the intention of this association to introduce it into the waters of California, and in time some of the fry or their eggs will reach Washington, when, no doubt, the United States Fish Commission will propagate them for distribution. These fish would be well adapted to the warmer climates of the Southern States, from the Carolinas to Louisiana. The great value of this fresh-water fish is that it grows to a large size and is excellent as food. Belonging to the family *Labyrinthi branchidæ*, it feeds on vegetable substances. It is a native of Eastern Asia, and has been domesticated in Mauritius and Guiana. One great advantage the gourami has is that it protects its young.

The trouble in the New-York cigar business may be traceable in a certain measure to the manufacturers themselves and to the retailers. Perhaps there is no business in which there is so much opportunity for deception. A good cigar, not all Havana, but fairly flavored, ought to be sold at retail, allowing a fair margin of profit, at from 8 to 10 cents, or 60 per cent. on the wholesale cost. At many shops, at bars, and places of public resort, infamous weeds, with the odors of a smoking brush-heap, which the retailer has bought for not more than $30 a thousand, are sold at 10 cents each, or at an advance of over 200 per cent. The history of the Key West cigar, which has a great deal to do in explaining the present troubles, is about as follows: Ten years or more ago, during the Cuban civil strife, numbers of Havanese cigar makers left the island. Some intelligent and enterprising Northern cigar manufacturers utilized the opportunity, and established large cigar factories at Key West, employing these Cuban workmen. For material, as good stock as could be bought in the way of leaf was brought over from Cuba and made into cigars in these Key West factories. Gradually the business became a very profitable one, for the cigars were not only well made, but were of good flavor. They were made of the same leaf as was used in Havana, and were manufactured by the same workmen. But gradually, not satisfied with legitimate profit, some of the Key West houses began making cigars into which the least quantity of Cuban tobacco entered, the major part of the stock being derived from the United States. The quality of the goods steadily depreciated, while the original name of Key West cigars was attached to them. Of course, there could be no law enacted to prevent it. As Key West was in the United States, Pennsylvania or Kentucky or Connecticut tobacco could be made into a cigar there and it was still a Key West cigar. But the jobbing houses, like the public, were quick enough to find out the difference, for to-day a Key West cigar, with very few exceptions, is looked upon by the general smoking public with very justifiable suspicion. It is just one of those cases which illustrates the well-known fable—that of the killing of the goose which laid the golden egg.

The prospect that a large portion of the first session of the next Congress will necessarily be occupied by hearing the many contests which will come from the South, recalls the fact that no less than nine cases, which were brought before the present House, are still pending. Of these the most important are the contests of BISBEE against HULL, of the Second District of Florida; DONNELLY against WASHBURN, of Minnesota, and MACKEY against O'CONNER, of the Second District of South Carolina. The Florida contest, if it is reached, will certainly be decided in favor of HULL, the Democrat, though Mr. BISBEE, his Republican competitor, has clearly proved that fraud and intimidation of the most outrageous character was used to carry the district for the White League candidate. The now famous Minnesota contest, which was trumped up with the understanding that if the Presidential election was close the Democratic nominee should, right or wrong, be seated by the House, will now in all probability be decided in favor of Mr. WASHBURN, the Republican and sitting member. The verdict of the people in favor of GARFIELD and ARTHUR was so pronounced and unmistakable that Mr. DONNELLY, despite his well-known willingness, will not be called upon to take a prominent part in counting the Electoral vote. The Democratic majority, having no use for him, can afford to be just to his opponent, a gentleman, by the way, who was as fairly elected as any man in Congress. The South Carolina case, the facts in which are now notorious, will, in spite of even pretense of justice, be decided in favor of O'CONNER, the Democrat. Among the other contests yet to be settled is that in regard to the Fourth District of Alabama, from which Mr. SHELLEY counted himself in; the case of MCCABE against ORTH, in the Ninth Indiana district; MERCHANT and HEBERT against ACKLEN, in the Third Louisiana; BOYNTON against LORING, in the Sixth Massachusetts; YEATES against MARTIN in the First North Carolina, and O'HARA against KITCHEN in the Second North Carolina. Of these the Massachusetts case will doubtless be decided in favor of the sitting member, and it is understood that the committee will very unjustly report in favor of the Democratic contestant in the case of the First District of North Carolina. It is more than likely that in the rush of business and great confusion which seems to be inseparable from the short session of Congress, the other cases will never be heard of.

The negroes of remote regions of the far South have always been given to great excesses in their religious ceremonies. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge in that part of the country that during the progress of their so-called revival meetings many of them, in their excitement, do themselves serious bodily injury. It remained for Texas to supply a company of white people who were capable of committing the same, if not greater, folly. The thriving city of Dallas, in that State, has recently been much excited by the report that what seems to be the remnant of a band of religious fanatics calling themselves Sanctificationists had been practicing many strange, and in some cases disgraceful, rites in a remote portion of the town. An investigation showed that the reports were true. It was found that for more than a week prior to their discovery, two women, a Mrs. MULLER and LIZZIE COPELAND, her married daughter, both of whom are spoken of as entirely respectable, had abstained from taking food or nourishment of any kind, their explanation for this strange conduct being that they had been sanctified through their religion and that their bodies required no other sustenance. Frequently during their long fast they seem to have fallen into a peculiar state which can only be described as a trance. On awaking from it they pretended to reveal what spirits had imparted to them. During one of these "trances" Mrs. COPELAND was so violently agitated that she tore her clothing to ribbons, and, falling upon a red-hot stove, was severely burned about the body and arms. A number of men who had also gone without food for days at a time, professed to believe that the revelations of the women were inspired, and for hours listened with the utmost attention to their incoherent ravings. There being every evidence that the enthusiasts, 14 in all, were at least temporarily out of their minds, steps were taken by the authorities to have them confined in the insane asylum.

GENERAL NOTES.

An effort is to be made to raise $50,000 for the purpose of renovating and completing the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia.

A whale, weighing over 40 tons, which has been lately exhibited in Boston, is to be taken to Chicago in the expectation of astonishing the people there.

The Troy *Press* objects to a State park at Niagara Falls because it would be "away out on one corner." This is sad; it would be difficult to remove the Falls to a more easily accessible locality.

The Charleston *News* claims, as a feather in South Carolina's cap, that it is the first Democratic State to take a pronounced position, by concurrent resolution of its General Assembly, in favor of civil service reform.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* rebukes those unreasonable Democrats like Mr. SPRINGER who have been wasting time in fruitless debate over the Electoral count resolution, to the prejudice of the public business.

The illness of Mr. Reuben Springer, Cincinnati's benefactor, has taken a favorable turn, and his recovery is hoped for. He is 80 years of age, and has been suffering from acute bronchitis and a limited area of pneumonia.

Senator Voorhees is to deliver his lecture on "Thomas Jefferson" in Richmond, Va., on the 20th inst. A cultivated Virginian, who heard it in Washington last Winter, is credited with saying that he could have listened to him five years.

Secretary Dorsey, of the National Republican Committee, is in Denver, Col., and in a conversation with a representative of the *Tribune*, of that city, has said that the committee is still seeking the instigator of the Morey letter, and that, if it is possible to to find him, that man, no matter what his position, will be made to suffer.

Mr. Edward Bulkley and his wife, of New-Haven, died within an hour of each other, on Wednesday morning last. They had both been ill about a week, the former with bronchitis and other ailments, complicated with old age, the wife with rheumatic ailments (which at last reached the heart) and the infirmities of years. Mr. Bulkley's age was 79 years and 4 months. Mrs. Bulkley's was 75 years and 10 months.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* promises that the South, and certainly Virginia, will judge Gen. Garfield as President, not by his past conduct, but by what he may say or do as chief magistrate of the whole country. An enlightened, liberal policy on his part, it says, will draw the South much closer to him, and insure a hearty co-operation in every proper measure for the restoration of a real peace between the sections, and the promotion of the welfare of the whole country.

CUSTOM-HOUSE GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have talked with several merchants, and they would like if some reform could be made in the Custom-house in regard to the following items: Will you look into the matter? 1. In regard to liquidations which take from three to four months; in one I have just received the entry was made last February, or nine months ago. 2. The taking of certified checks for duties. 3. Permitting merchants to make oath before notaries public or doing away with the oath altogether, making penalties for fraud sufficiently heavy to cover this omission. The present law compels a man to travel down to the Custom-house simply to nod his head to a man who half the time never looks at him.

MERCHANT.

CLOSED FOR WANT OF WATER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since yesterday the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been entirely deprived of its usual supply of water. The Trustees, after informing the Park Department of the fact, were compelled this morning, to their regret, to close the Museum to the public. It will have to remain closed until the water supply has been restored for a couple of days, as the building is so large that it will require 48 hours to heat it sufficiently to admit visitors.

L. P. DI CESNOLA, Director.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880.

AN ELABORATE TOMB IN VERMONT.

A correspondent of the Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman* describes at some length a tomb now nearly completed in a small rural graveyard in that State. It is situated in the little hamlet of Cuttingsville, a few miles below Rutland. The total cost of the structure will exceed $60,000, and it is being erected at the order of Mr. Beaman, a wealthy resident of Chester, N. Y., and a native of Clarendon, Vt., in memory of his wife and daughter and an infant grand-daughter from whom he has been bereaved by sudden and repeated strokes, and for whom, in his own quiet language, he is building, in cost at least, the house he intended for them. Nearly 100 men have been busy on various departments of the labor for months past. In general exterior character it is a massive granite mausoleum vestibule sheltering the vault that contains the cherished dead. The granite blocks inclosing the sides and the roof are of immense massiveness, that of the roof weighing nine tons. The door is a granite monolith of eight tons' weight, designed to be kept closed at inclement periods of the year. At other times the entrance is kept by an open grating door of massive bronze to cost $5,000. The whole interior is of choice white marble, not in ashlars or thin scale-work, but in massive blocks, that of the ceiling weighing five tons in a single stone, deeply wrought into domed roof-work, with emblems and tracery of the most elaborate character. The chief features within are statuary memorials of the dead on richly-wrought consoles. At the four angles are placed mirrors, so set as to be protected from the elements. The only external statue is the angel of immortality kneeling at the door, with the key to the portals of the tomb in her hand.

AIDA IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Verdi's "Aida" was presented to-night at the French Opera-house by M. De Beauplan's company, with great scenic effect, to a very large audience. The costumes, decorations, and scenery were all new, and prepared after plans and models from Italy and Egypt. During the scene of the procession in the second act there were 400 persons on the stage. The orchestra was increased for the occasion, the chorus was well trained, and with Mme. Ambre as Aida, supported by the best artists of the troupe, the performance was very successful. The following was the cast:

Rhadames	M. Tournie.	The King	M. Pellinger.
Amonasro	M. Utto.	Aida	Mme. Ambre.
Ramfis	M. Jourdan.	Amneris	Mlle. Delmas.

EVENTS IN THE METROPOLIS

THURSDAY RECEPTIONS AND TEAS.

EVENTS WHICH CONCERNED THE WORLD OF SOCIETY—TEAS BECOMING POPULAR.

Thursday is very particularly a reception day in New-York society, but for no very special reason, perhaps, beyond the fact that it makes a handsome appearance on cards of invitation. But this season the "tea," which is altogether a simpler affair than the reception, has partially usurped its place and popularity, and there were "teas" innumerable from 3 to 6 P. M. yesterday, and carriages at every third door from Madison-square to the Park, while the floral decorations, and all the varied paraphernalia of the reception proper, were, by comparison, only observed occasionally in the course of an afternoon and evening saunter. It should not be inferred from the use of the term to designate a form of entertainment that there is any absence of gentlemen at "teas," although there is an absence of decorations and formality which is sometimes delightful. Many gentlemen in society aver that the "tea" is becoming more popular with their sex than the reception, offering kindlier facilities for quiet gossip or conversation of a more serious cast. With ladies of quiet tastes the preference has become a marked one. It requires a devotion to society that is heroic to give ten or a dozen receptions per month, and settle the florists' and caterers' bills without mincing; but the "tea" calls for such bills only to a very limited extent, and one can get through two or even three per week very comfortably. A fashionable lady said yesterday afternoon that she had already given 10 this season and expected to give twice as many more, with a few receptions, before the season closed.

The story of the day's events naturally begins with a very pleasant reception given in the evening at No. 359 Fifth-avenue by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Miss Cora H. Rutter, and Miss Agnes Maud Rutter. The floral decorations by a well-known florist of Fourteenth-street were very fine. The principal features consisted of a bow and arrow of Bonsaline, Safrano, and Marechal Niel roses, suspended between the parlors; a large harp of similar roses and other cut flowers, and a very pretty umbrella design, the apex being a handsome *Euchais amazonica*, the whole arranged with excellent taste. Tropical plants and Japanese vines were arranged in pretty designs. The number of handsome large bouquets was particularly to be observed. There was music, and a supper was served in Pinard's best style. Many of the guests were from Philadelphia. Among those present were Col. Thomas Scott, Judge Henry Hilton, Lieut.-Commander H. Gorringe, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Surrogate and Mrs. Calvin, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Taylor, and Miss Bertie Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Claghorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Mr. Frank Thompson, Mr. Strickland Kneass, Mr. John Browning, Mr. Henry McCoon and Miss McCoon, Miss Genevieve Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Barnell, Mr. Charles O. Baird, Mrs. Matthew Baird and the Misses Baird, Mr. J. N. Du Barry, Mr. and Mrs. William Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. William Rutter, Mr. Thomas B. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Ralston, Miss Cindie Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stricker, Mr. and Mrs. William De Forest and Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gunther, Mr. R. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knickerbocker, Mr. and Mrs. George Lake, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Thayer and Miss Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup, the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Mrs. Smith and the Rev. McKay Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Williams, Mr. Andrew Carnagie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hall Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wilcox and Miss Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott, Mr. Charles Bandouine, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Southwick, Miss Nettie Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Mora, Mr. Edouard Mora, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rutter, Mr. Frederick Preston, Mr. Jay Edgar T. Rutter, Mr. William S. Hazeltine, and Mr. Clarence Wray.

Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Williams, of No. 18 West Thirty-sixth-street, gave a reception in the evening to their son, Mr. Thomas Williams, and his bride, formerly Miss Stott, of Stottsville, N. Y., who were married about a month ago. No decoration was attempted beyond the advantageous display of the very large collection of handsome pictures with which Mr. Williams has filled his residence. These were heartily enjoyed by all present, among whom were many artists and art connoisseurs. There was music, and Pinard furnished the supper. Among the guests were the following: J. Alden Weir, Olin F. Warner, W. Gedney Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cottier, Major C. H. Stott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William H. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Gregory, Mrs. H. E. Salisbury, Miss Minnie Salisbury, Miss Adele Stott, Miss Louise Oakley, Miss Carrie A. Brandram, Mr. H. Fanshawe, Mr. J. Herriman, Jr., Mr. Arthur Deane, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Schindler and the Misses Schindler, Miss S. B. Skeling, the Rev. Arthur Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Allen, Dr. and Mrs. A. Collisen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Strang, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. Adriance Bush, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Chandler, Mrs. Charles F. Chandler, and Mr. James S. Inglis.

The usual entertainment of the Thursday Evening Club devolved last evening upon Mrs. Delancey Kane, and yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, of No. 11 West Forty-seventh-street, received her friends.

Of the "teas" worth a paragraph, that of Mrs. Samuel Smith, No. 296 Fifth-avenue, called together one of the largest society gatherings of the afternoon. There was no floral display. The guests dropped in quietly during the prescribed hours, and tea and chocolate were served. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Garr, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Cothout, Mrs. Manson Schieffelin, Mrs. De Ruyter, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Flint, and Miss Lanier. Among the gentlemen were Mr. Lanier, the banker; Mr. Webb, Mr. Murray, Mr. Morgan, besides the usual concourse of young gentlemen.

HONORING THE PORT CAPTAIN.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE HARBOR-MASTERS TO THEIR CHIEF.

Chester S. Cole, Captain of the Port, was "surprised" yesterday afternoon. The Harbor-masters of the port walked into his office and seated themselves around the room. They all wore their best clothes. Then several gentlemen who are not Harbor-masters entered the office. The Secretary assigned them seats, and they nervously watched the clock as the hands moved toward the hour of 3 o'clock. When the hour was struck by the office clock Gen. H. A. Barnum called the meeting to order, and introduced Capt. Jeremiah Drew, who, he said, wanted "to say something." Capt. Drew drew a large package from his pocket and slowly removed the wrapper while he collected his thoughts. When he reached the heart of the package it proved to be a glass-covered case containing a handsome jeweled gold badge. The badge was in the form of a shield. The State coat of arms was wrought in bas-relief in the centre. Above it was a scroll, on which the name "Chester S. Cole" was wrought in diamonds. The badge was surmounted with a star, the centre of which was a diamond solitaire, surrounded with small diamonds. At the base of the badge was an anchor, flanked by a capstan and a helmsman's wheel. Six gold arrow-heads projected from the upper part of the shield. The reverse of the badge bore the inscription: "To our Captain; from the Board of Harbor-masters of the City of New-York; 'Merry Christmas,' 1880." In graceful words, Capt. Drew presented the jewel to his chief. Capt. Cole nervously responded. He thanked his friends for their kindness. "While I am about it," he continued, "I may as well ask Gen. Barnum to present a testimonial to one of our old friends, from myself and my associates." Then he produced two handsome cut-glass decanters, which were manufactured in Corning, and Gen. Barnum presented them to Mr. Dwight Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence said that, "being a Past Worthy Patriarch in the Temperance Association," the probability was that he should "fill the decanters with milk." The doors of a rear apartment were next opened, and disclosed a caterer spreading an ample collation, while a basket of champagne rested on the window-sill. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in feasting and pleasant social intercourse. Among those present were Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, Senator John Birdsall, of Queens; E. A. Ransom, the law partner of Vice-President-elect Chester A. Arthur; Dr. Armstrong, Major Willard Bullard, Capt. E. G. Tinker, L. J. N. Stark, of the Produce Exchange; Capt. Charles H. McConell, John Simpson, H. O. Chesebro, Col. Michael Burns, Hugh Allen, Charles S. Berry, Health Officer Smith, Col. Nelson Somers, Frank Kingsbury, W. W. Cole, Frank Walsh, and others.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: John T. Logan, M.; Charles D. Sheppard, S. W.; Edward W. Bradley, J. W.; William Spert, Jr., Treasurer; Frank E. Moran, Secretary; John Giffin, P. M., S. D.; William Van Benschoten, J. D.; J. A. Corkey and George E. Hickey, M. of C.; Samuel F. Dodd and William H. Smith, Stewards; John J. Jones, Marshal; Thomas H. Winterbottom, G. E. Sieardi, George F. Worden, Trustees; Isaac R. Fithian, P. M., Chaplain; George A. Russell, Organist; Thomas Barrett, Tiler.

The following-named officers have been elected for the ensuing year in Continental Lodge, No. 287: John B. Flagler, M.; James B. Swain, Jr., S. W.; Thomas Y. Avery, J. W.; W. F. Holwill, Treasurer; Herman G. Carter, Secretary; E. M. L. Ehlers, William H. Benjamin, and Peter J. Bogert, Trustees; George A. Arwood, S. D.; Isaac H. Fuller, J. D.; J. N. Dinsmore, Marshal; W. Owen Gayles, S. M. of C.; S. J. Morfier, J. M. of C.; W. R. Parker and George D. Kuper, Stewards; A. C. Johnson, Organist; A. G. Dowes, Tiler.

MISS DU SAULD GETS HER SALARY.

Some disturbances in the theatrical company employed by James Steele Mackaye, manager of the Madison-Square Theatre, caused Miss Gabrielle Du Sauld to cease playing a short time after she had been engaged for the Summer season of 1880 at a salary of $40 per week. She demanded payment until the end of the term for which she was engaged, but it was refused. She then sued Mr. Mackaye, alleging that she had ceased playing at his request. The defense was that Miss Du Sauld voluntarily retired from the company to allay the dissatisfaction of certain persons interested in the theatre. A jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, gave Miss Du Sauld a verdict for $680 yesterday.

WELCOMING AN ARCHBISHOP.

THE MOST REV. DR. CORRIGAN AT THE XAVIER UNION RECEPTION.

About 250 gentlemen, representing the Bench, the Bar, the banking, and other leading interests in this City, assembled last evening in the club-rooms of the Xavier Union, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, to be presented to Archbishop Corrigan, recently appointed by Pope Leo XIII. as coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, in this diocese, and to welcome him to his new charge. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dr. Quinn, Vicar-General, and the Rev. Father Farley, Secretary to the Cardinal; Edmund Breuil, Consul-General of France; Bishop John Loughlin, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Fathers Donnelly, Dealy, Preston, and McMahon; Eugene Kelly, Robert L. Hoguet, William Lalor, Judges Larremore and Alker, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, William O'Brien, Herbert B. Turner, David McClure, Dr. Samuel Hassell, Francis F. Marbury, Louis De Bebian, Henry Amy, Dennis McMahon, William Lummis, Louis L. Coudert, Joseph F. Mosher, Michael P. Breslin, Justice William H. Kelly, Franklin H. Churchill, Duncan Harris, Prof. Draper, John O'Brien, M. B. Grace, William A. Conway, President Stephen J. Walker, William H. Neilson, Roswell D. Hatch, and John I. Riston. Music was furnished by P. S. Gilmore's orchestra and the Mendelssohn Glee Club. It was nearly 9 o'clock when Archbishop Corrigan entered the parlor, attired in a purple cloth cassock and cape, with a purple silk girdle and the episcopal gold chain and pectoral cross suspended about his neck. His appearance is youthful in the extreme, and his face genial and pleasant, with abundant evidence of the student in all its lines. He was accompanied by Mr. Hoguet, President of the union, who, in a few appropriate words, introduced him to the company, and called on Mr. Coudert to make an address of welcome. Mr. Coudert, in the course of his remarks, paid a high tribute to the qualities of mind and heart which had led to and dictated the bestowal of such high honors by the Pope on the guest of the evening. He also referred in terms of great gratification to the spirit of tolerance, intelligence, and zeal which had marked the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and especially in this City, and to the mutual spirit of toleration and good fellowship which generally prevailed between the Protestant and Catholic churches, and their clergy, as well as in the community.

Archbishop Corrigan, in reply, thanked the union for its cordial greeting, but said the words in which it was conveyed were far too kind and flattering, and he therefore understood them only as words of encouragement. As Mr. Coudert had said, he and the Xavier Union were not strangers, for he had often in past years been kindly received by them, and had learned something of the good they had accomplished. He thought the union might fairly claim the motto of a famous academy in Italy, "We cull the fairest flowers," by the discretion used in selecting its members and the safeguards thrown about the affairs of the society. Mr. Coudert had referred to the subject of religious liberty and toleration, but after all that was no new doctrine in the Church—this doctrine of charity which he advocated so eloquently. It was as old as the Church itself, and he was sure the followers of the Church would try to carry it out in New-York. As theologians, they must remember that, ecclesiastically speaking, New-Jersey was the daughter of New-York. When this diocese was formed, more than 50 years ago, there was not a single priest or parish in New-Jersey, and for 20 years afterward not a diocese was founded in that State. The first Bishop there was taken from New-York, and it might be that in calling back a Bishop from New-Jersey, New-York was only asserting a right to which she might in all justice fairly lay claim. In his case there was nothing to prevent him from coming with alacrity, though, of course, with grave fears as to the responsibility of the office. Still, it was very much for the good of their souls if they attended to their present cares and duties, leaving others to take care of themselves, in their own good time. If the work of assisting the Cardinal was all that he had to do he would be the happiest ecclesiastic in America, but much as loved his native State he came here without repining and relying on the clergy and the laity alike to aid him in his labors in this great City.

At the close of his remarks the company was presented to the Archbishop, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social entertainment.

PAINTINGS AND CERAMIC WARES.

MR. SAMUEL V. WRIGHT'S COLLECTION SOLD AT AUCTION.

The paintings in oil and water colors collected by Mr. Samuel V. Wright, of this City, were sold at auction last evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms. Many bidders were in attendance, and fair prices were obtained for the meritorious pictures of the collection. A fine example of J. G. Vibert's work, "The Index," the most prominent feature of which is the figure of a Cardinal reading, brought the highest price—$680. Next in importance was a delightful picture in water-colors by C. S. Lidderdale, of London, entitled "Footsteps Behind Her." Having been started at $200, the bidding rose in a spirited manner to $400, at which figure it was knocked down. Two excellent drawings by George H. Boughton, of London, "Spring" and "Summer," were also eagerly sought after, and were disposed of for $225 and $270, respectively. Twenty-five New-York artists were represented in the collection. Of the specimens of their work put up by Mr. Somerville, the auctioneer, "Cayuga Lake," by Mr. J. B. Bristol, was the most pretentious, and it was readily sold for $200. Next in importance was Mr. A. F. Bellows's "Salem Turnpike," which brought $145. "Making Love at Capri," by W. Satterlee, fetched $110. The other paintings sold included the following: "The Hemicycle," August Bouvier, of London, $150; "Meeting Old Friends," Emile Adan, of Paris, $100; "Cavaliers Drinking," a hackneyed subject treated with some originality, by C. Detti, of Rome, $130; "Yachts in New-England Harbor," L. C. Tiffany, $50; "Waiting" and the "Four-leaved Clover," Winslow Homer, $30 and $35, respectively; "A Month's Darning," E. W. Perry, $60; "Neapolitan Boatman," J. G. Vibert, of Paris, $85; "Vespers," R. Alldridge, of London, $105; "Mount Desert," William Hart, $95; "Spring in England," A. F. Bellows, $70; "Autumn in England," by the same artist, $60; "Cows in a Stream," James M. Hart, $70; "The Mohawk Valley," Edward Gay, $35; "Palms, Biskra, Algeria," R. Swain Gifford, $60; "View in the Adirondacks," William Hart, $75; "After the Cows," Birket Foster, of London, $87; "My Pussy," J. H. Dolph, $30. The total amount realized from the sale of the 90 paintings and drawings constituting the collection was $5,620.

Mr. Wright's collection of Oriental porcelains and other ceramic wares was sold at auction at the same place yesterday afternoon. There were 304 lots in all. An egg-shell Mandarin vase and cover, with decorations in blue, red, and gold, and figures in panels, brought $220. A rose-back egg-shell plate sold for $50, and $51 was paid for a large vase of Japanese porcelain, richly decorated with red and black lace and gold. Another vase fetched $50, and other lots were disposed of as follows: Doulton plaque, with mediæval head, $30; Gubbio plaque, blue metallic lustre, from the Castellani collection, $41; Rhodian plaque, gold decoration, $47; Oriental plaque, $40; Chinese porcelain vase, $45; Chinese white porcelain bottle, with figures in rich enamel, $58; Persian tiles, $30 and $35; Oriental jar, blue and white, with panels, $30; blue and white Oriental bottle, silver mounting, $40.

HAMILTON COLLEGE REUNION.

THE ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER AT THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

The Alumni of Hamilton College had their annual reunion, and partook of their annual dinner last evening, at the Hotel Brunswick. The gathering was the largest ever held by the Alumni of the institution, and was an exceedingly agreeable one from beginning to end. A meeting was held in one of the parlors of the hotel before dinner was announced, and the following officers were elected: President—the Rev. Henry Kendall; Vice-Presidents—Henry B. Millard and Emmons Clark; Corresponding Secretary—A. N. Brockway, M. D.; Recording Secretary—James S. Greves; Treasurer—James S. Baker; Executive Committee—Charles H. Truax, Prof. D. H. Cochrane, H. B. Tompkins, George H. Starr, Oliver E. Branch, Chester Huntington. The report of the Treasurer, that he had received and held on to $6 13 since the last meeting, was received with uproarious applause.

About 100 of the Alumni sat down to dinner, at which Prof. Cochrane presided. Among those present were Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Edward North, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Judge-elect Charles H. Truax, the Rev. Dr. Kendall, G. M. Diven, and Prof. Knox, of Elmira; President Brown, of Hamilton; Horatio C. Burchard, Director of the United States Mint; Edgar A. Enos, Chauncey S. Truax, G. W. Davenport, Dr. W. H. Dwinell, Dr. A. N. Brockway, G. W. B. Dakin, Elihu Root, Prof. S. V. Huntington, Prof. Gerardus B. Docharty, Col. Emmons Clark, D. J. R. Billington, and others. After the dinner, the Chairman called the Alumni to order and congratulated them on the indications of increased interest in the college. He introduced President Brown, who said it was somewhat doubtful in these days to say what a college is. He had heard it defined as an institution where young men gather for athletic exercise, for boating, ball-playing, and other amusements. "If that is so," said he, "particularly about the boating, Hamilton is behind, although we do something in that way." The inland colleges, while not under the influence of the cities, or convenient to catch the popular pulse, produce as large a proportion of able, thoughtful, judicious, and strong men, who make their mark in the land, as almost any college that can be named. He said that $70,000 had been contributed to the institution last year, to be added to the permanent fund.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner was introduced, and was heartily applauded. In the course of his remarks he said that American literature is becoming a respected and respectable thing in the world. Not very long ago the charge had gone out that American literature was a mere imitation. We began as imitators of England, but as time went on and opportunity offered we had learned to walk and go alone. Some of those who had read the criticisms in the *Saturday Review* may have expressed regret at the inability of the English critics to understand American literature. Many years ago, said the speaker, we should have felt surprise, regret, and indignation at this. Now, he thought, we had passed that period, and if England cannot understand the background against which our literature is projected—the Puritan background—we could sympathize with them. He had read Beaconsfield's story, and he was prepared to say that Americans could not understand his English ideas or dialect, and diligent readers had found some things in Tom Brown's Rugby that they could not understand. [Applause.] We should persevere in producing a literature of our own. Congress was, he knew, jealous of our literature, but not so much so as for steel. [Laughter.] The soldiers, who, it is said, went to the South and robbed the libraries there, found them full of English literature, full of the monarchical idea.

After Mr. Warner had finished, the President introduced Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who had been known at college as "the prince of good fellows," and Gen. Hawley made a pleasant address. Remarks were also made by Prof. North, who gave some figures to show where the Alumni are distributed; Dr. W. E. Knox, of Elmira, and others. Letters of regret were received from Gen. Gilbert C. Walker, Willard A. Cobb, Prof. E. H. F. Peters, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, Ellis H. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hastings, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Carmichael, John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JOSEFFY CONCERT.

Mr. Joseffy made his second appearance at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon with the assistance of Mr. Theodore Thomas's orchestra. As a matter of course there was a very large audience present, composed of the many admirers, both professional and amateur, of this extraordinary artist, and a performance which was a delight to all who heard it. The concert was begun with Bizet's posthumous suite "Roma," which was first heard in this country earlier in the season, at Metropolitan Concert Hall, under Mr. Thomas's direction. Mr. Joseffy followed with Chopin's E minor concerto, which he played in his accustomed finished style, the second movement being received with special favor. After Bargiel's overture, "Medea," the pianist gave four solos of Liszt, viz.: "Valse Caprice d'apres Schubert," "Consolation," "Au bord d'une Source," and "Gnomenreigen," in each of which he exhibited his wonderful powers and perfect technique. He was recalled with much enthusiasm, and generously responded with another selection from his extensive repertoire. The concert was concluded by him with the Beethoven-Liszt "Ruins of Athens." It was a delightful entertainment throughout, and an additional triumph for this versatile and most accomplished pianist. It is evident that the musical public appreciates the rare merit of Mr. Joseffy. If there are any doubts as to his position among the few eminent players, there is no question that he possesses a power of fascination in his performance which is irresistible. If he does not overpower his audience by the grandeur and magnificence of his genius, as did Rubinstein, who could play false notes with impunity, Joseffy, with his faultless accuracy, supreme mastery of the piano, delicacy, originality, and withal a manly sentiment, holds his hearers under complete control, and inspires an interest which no other pianist has awakened. The third concert of the season will be a matinée on Saturday, when Mr. Thomas's orchestra will give Goetz's symphony in F major, No. 9, and Mr. Joseffy will play the Beethoven concerto in E flat, and in the second part one of Field's nocturnes, a Schubert-Liszt "Barcarolle," and his own valse, "Souvenir d'Amerique," in addition to the Henselt concerto No. 2, in F minor.

GENERAL MENTION.

The sale of seats for Mr. Lawrence Barrett's engagement began yesterday at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Bartley Campbell's new drama will follow "Matrimony" at the Standard Theatre on next Tuesday evening.

This afternoon the rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place, to be followed by the concert to-morrow evening.

The last performances of "The Guv'nor" will be given at Wallack's Theatre to-night and to-morrow afternoon. "Forget Me Not" will be produced for the first time to-morrow night.

At the next Saalfield concert Miss Amy Sherwin will make her first appearance this season at Steinway Hall. The other artists will be Miss Winant, Signor Ferranti, and the members of the Philharmonic Club.

Signor Salvini will perform Hamlet at Booth's Theatre this evening. To-morrow night he will appear in "La Morte Civile." Next week he will repeat his impersonation of Othello on Monday and Saturday evenings; he will appear in "Sullivan" on Wednesday, and in "The Gladiator" on Thursday.

Mr. J. L. Stoddard will give his last two lectures on the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau at Chickering Hall to-night and to-morrow night. These lectures are dramatic and reverent expositions of the subject, and they acquire additional value and interest from the stereopticon views with which they are illustrated.

To-morrow evening the School Teachers' Association will have their concert at Steinway Hall. The performers will be Mr. Joseffy, Mlle. De Lussan, soprano; Miss Dickerson, contralto; Mme. Sacconi, the harpist of Mr. Mapleson's opera company; Mr. Henry Brandeis, tenor; Mr. Foreman, baritone, and Mr. Charles W. Pratt, accompanist.

Miss Mary Anderson will not make her appearance in any new character until next week, when she will perform the Countess in "Love" for the first time in this City. "Love" is one of Sheridan Knowles's plays, and was in days past a favorite work; Miss Anderson resurrected it not long ago, and has been seen in the leading part in many cities. This performance will be awaited with curiosity and interest. In the meantime her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre presents no novel features. Last evening she appeared as Parthenia in "Ingomar"—on the whole her finest impersonation, strong, graceful, and ardent. Her faults are also less marked in Parthenia than in other characters. Mr. Milnes Levick, a capable actor, was the Ingomar. "Ingomar" will be repeated to-night.

"Lucia" is announced for the last time this season at the opera to-night, with Mme. Gerster, Signor Ravelli, and Signor Galassi in the cast. For the matinée on Saturday "Aida" will be repeated by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signori Campanini, Galassi, Novara, and Monti. It will be noticed that Mr. Mapleson proposes to give a concert of great proportions and much attractiveness on Sunday evening. The programme contains Rossini's "Stabat Mater" by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Signor Monti, and in the second part a miscellaneous selection by Mme. Gerster, Mlle. Belocca, Mrs. Swift, Signor Ravelli, and Signor Del Puente. The announcements for the last week of the season are "La Sonnambula" on Monday, "Il Trovatore," for the first time this season, on Wednesday, by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi, an extra performance of "Marta" on Thursday, and "Don Giovanni" on Friday, Christmas Eve.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING MR. POST.

Capt. Ryan and Detective Mulcahey, of the Twenty-first Precinct, late last night arrested, at Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, a young man named Peter Fennerich, on suspicion of being one of the men who, on the morning of the 20th ult., robbed Mr. George Post of a diamond breast-pin valued at $1,200. Mr. Post, who is an old gentleman, lives on his income at No. 1,519 Broadway. He is somewhat lame, and while passing along West Forty-fifth-street toward Eighth-avenue on the morning in question, and when opposite the Church of St. Mary the Virgin he was suddenly attacked by two young men, one of whom snatched the diamond breast-pin from his shirt-bosom and made off with it, followed by his confederate. They were chased to Seventh-avenue by some of the passers-by, but on reaching the avenue ran off in different directions and escaped. The arrest of Fennerich has been the first one made in the case. Mr. Post was informed, and called at the East Thirty-fifth-Street Police Station to identify the fellow. He was not sure of his identity last night, but will be given an opportunity to-day to see him by day-light, when he believes that he will be able to recognize him if he was one of the men who robbed him.

GRAND ARMY ELECTIONS.

Elections of officers for the ensuing year have been held by the following posts of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Farragut Post, No. 75.—Commander—E. A. Greene; Senior Vice-Commander—E. A. Goodall; Junior Vice-Commander—R. Heilferts; Quartermaster—W. J. Givvan; Surgeon—Dr. F. H. Utter; Chaplain—C. Tuttle; Officer of the Day—J. J. Humphreys; Officer of the Guard—F. Johnson; Adjutant—C. J. Chatfield; Delegate and Alternate to Department Encampment—F. Hager and W. F. Kirchner.

Phil Kearney Post, No. 8.—Commander—Frederick M. Patrick; Senior Vice-Commander—Major George W. Cooney; Junior Vice-Commander—John R. Rose; Surgeon—Dr. A. Dutton; Chaplain—G. H. Patrick; Quartermaster—R. C. Morgan; Officer of the Day—Hugh Middleton; Officer of the Guard—J. R. McCadden; Delegates—Major Willard Bullard and Lovell Purdy; Alternates—Col. M. W. Burns and Major George W. Cooney.

SINGULAR ACTIONS OF A CHILD.

From the Donaldsonville (La.) Chief, Dec. 11.

A little girl created a decided sensation in the lower part of town one day last week by running up and down the middle of St. Patrick-street, crying out and gesticulating wildly, and finally rushing into a house and deliberately throwing herself into the fire-place head foremost. Most of those who witnessed her demonstrations were so dumfounded that the girl would have been seriously burned for want of assistance had not little Henry Duke, the *Chief's* carrier-boy, with presence of mind especially commendable in one so young, run into the house and dragged the girl from the fire-place before she had sustained any injury beyond the scorching of her hair. The victim of this peculiar attack was put to bed, and, in a short time, after several hysterical spells of laughing and crying, seemed fully recovered and in perfect health.

A SHOCKING STORY.

PARTICULARS OF WEDNESDAY'S MURDER AND SUICIDE IN ALBANY.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A tragedy of a terrible nature occurred in North Albany last night. The victims were Sarah Traver, alias Kate Smith, aged 23, and Charles A. Burt, aged 30, a maltster by occupation, and son of the late Uri Burt, who for many years conducted the malt-house and brewery on Broadway, lately occupied by James Walker. The former was killed by a single shot fired by Charles, who then turned the weapon on himself, fired three shots, and fell dead near his victim. All this occurred at Burt's house, No. 25 Genesee-street. These are the main facts of the tragedy, but the particulars may be detailed as follows: Burt, who was formerly in prosperous circumstances, had for years led a somewhat dissipated life. He was well known about town, and traveled with a set of young fellows of ample means, who were sowing their wild oats. Lately, he had withdrawn himself almost entirely from his old associates, but his habits were not corrected. Some six or seven years ago he was married to an estimable young woman, who has since borne him two children, and it is said was about to bear him another. The children are 3 and 5 years of age, respectively. Some two years ago Burt became acquainted with Sarah Traver, a handsome brunette, with long flowing black hair, and finely built. From that time forth he seemed to have become infatuated with her, and deserting his wife and children for days at a time, would spend them in the company of the siren. Pleading and remonstrance were equally in vain to restrain him in the course of honor, and finally, last Winter, his wife left him and returned to her mother. She remained there several months, when Burt, having recovered his senses somewhat, became reconciled with her, and they moved into the house No. 25 Genesee-street on the 1st of last May. The wife hoped that he had fully reformed, and she was desirous of doing all in her power to keep him in the right path. It was in vain, however, for after a few months Burt again became entangled in the meshes of the siren, and sought her society as before. Yesterday he had been drinking, and, as supposed, spent the earlier part of last evening in a carousal with the woman Smith. At any rate, he, in company with Kate Smith, as she was generally known, went to the front door of his house on Genesee-street, a neat little two-story frame structure, and knocked for admittance. His wife at the time sat at the front window, undoubtedly waiting for his return home. Seeing the woman with him Mrs. Burt was averse to opening the door. He knocked all the harder, and in a loud and commanding tone of voice ordered her to open the door. She replied that she would let him in, but would not allow that woman to again cross the threshold of her house. Finding his wife firm, he and the woman walked away down Genesee-street, but just where they went to, or what transpired between them, is not and never will be known. In about 15 minutes, however, he and the woman returned, and he again knocked on the door and demanded admittance, but was again refused. He then deliberately kicked in the door, and, together with the woman, entered the house, proceeding directly into the kitchen. He had evidently a preconcerted plan to kill her, for no sooner had they entered the room than Burt thundered to her in a loud tone of voice to get down upon her knees and say her prayers, for he was going to kill her.

Burt's wife, in the meantime, came from the front room into the kitchen and attempted to remonstrate with her husband, but he would not listen to her; in fact, paid no attention to her whatever, appearing desperate, if not insane. The woman Smith fell upon her knees as ordered, at the same time exclaiming, "If I have got to die, Charley, I will die in sin," appearing perfectly resigned to her fate. Burt then, without further warning, pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired, the ball taking effect in the woman's head directly over the left ear, and producing a wound that caused instantaneous death. The woman at the time had all her outer garments on, including a heavy cloak, a fur boa around her neck, a muff by her side, and a jockey upon her head. As she fell the jockey rolled under the stove, and the blood spurted in crimson floods upon her clothing and upon the floor. As she fell, Mrs. Burt, who had been a dazed, awe-stricken, and powerless witness of the horrible deed, ran into a small, dark bedroom, adjoining the kitchen, where her children were sleeping, moaning in fear, and with a terrible dread that her desperate husband would kill her children, and, perhaps, herself.

After his wife had left the room, Burt immediately raised the pistol, pointed it at his own head, and fired three shots in rapid succession. The first one entered his head just over the right eye, and the other two entered the side of the head directly over the right ear. He fell to the floor and expired immediately, the brain and blood oozing from the ghastly wounds in his head. His wife ran out of the house, accompanied by her children, and went to the house of the next-door neighbor, Mr. Nelson Rivenburgh, to whom she breathlessly related what had happened. As nearly as can be learned, the poor wife ran out of the house just as Burt had fired the last shot. The neighbors, including Rivenburgh and Albert Bennett, were aroused and hastened into Burt's house, only to find the woman's story too true. Burt was found lying on the floor, with his feet under the dining-room table, which was still spread with the remains of the evening meal. The murdered woman lay with her bloody and ghastly head toward the stove, about four feet from Burt. Both evidently died instantly.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

This ably conducted paper stands at the front of secular journalism.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Journal.

The leading Republican paper of the country, fully equal to the best, and surpassing in some particulars.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a Republican party paper, yet it is independent to rebuke when it sees fit. It is a very ably conducted journal, and those who want a Republican paper from the commercial centre, can do no better than to subscribe for THE TIMES.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is a most excellent newspaper—pure, clean, bright, newsy—containing all the important news of the day served up in a readable style, and free from that "sensationalism" which mars so many otherwise good publications. In fact, it is a model newspaper, and should be in the hands of all who desire a daily newspaper, and this should include every person.

From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

For early and correct news, and the independent discussion of all subjects within the scope of honorable journalism, THE NEW-YORK TIMES is not excelled. We read it with increasing pleasure and benefit from year to year, and even when the Winter mails are dilatory and our copies of the daily are old on their arrival, we had rather peruse them than inferior newspapers of later date.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

If every newspaper in the country was conducted upon the principles of THE TIMES, getting reliable news at the earliest moment, the very best class of literature could be seen only in the American press. As a vehicle of political news, THE TIMES has no superior. Its devotion to the principles of the Republican Party has been always consistent, never being wedded to any member, clique or faction of it.

From the Reading (Penn.) Dispatch.

That stanch and fearless Republican journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is maintaining its well-earned supremacy, and is yearly growing in popularity. It fully meets all the demands of the day, great and constantly increasing as they are. THE TIMES has not only the courage of its convictions, but is able and dignified in discussion, pure and unprejudiced in statement, and always judicious and patriotic in its utterances.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of all our great dailies, is unquestionably the most stalwart and fearless champion of reform. It would be hard to put a just estimate on the services THE TIMES has rendered to the country, and more particularly to the City of New-York. Its leading editorials are models of ability, while as a collector of news THE TIMES has no superior. Its circulation in Yonkers is large, and we are happy to say deservedly large.

From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

As good and perfect a newspaper as THE NEW-YORK TIMES is quite good enough for any intelligent people. THE TIMES is established as one of the most enterprising and comprehensive journals of the day, not given to sensationalism, usually well poised politically and otherwise, of great ability and correct and exhaustive in its home and foreign news, with a corps of correspondents and writers of the first quality.

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

THE TIMES is a sturdy and sterling Republican paper, edited with a rare ability, and with particular affluence in its news columns. It is the master of a clear, copious, and admirable English style which characterizes all its departments, and its terse and clear editorials show study, accuracy, originality, and variety. It is essentially a family newspaper, and to those who subscribe for Sunday papers its Sunday issue is especially commended as being a treasure-house of the best reading matter, besides being a full and complete newspaper.

From the Easton (Penn.) Free Press.

Among the leading journals of the day, and one whose wide circulation has made it familiar to every eye, is THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a solid paper, full of news, full of information on all points. Upon political, literary, financial, commercial, and religious matters its opinions are always clear, just, and worthy. Though bold and fearless in its editorial comments, it never diverges from strict facts and strong, substantial reasoning, being unbiased and unied on any subject. For financial articles and information, THE TIMES is unexcelled, and as a Metropolitan newspaper of the first order it is strongly recommended to the public.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

In publishing the advertisement of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which will be found in another column, we take great pleasure in adding our voice to the general commendation of that paper, as eminently able, independent, and reliable. Its great work of destroying the Tweed rascally combination deserved a monument, and its subsequent course has been such as to give it the highest claims to public confidence and support. In addition to the vigor and ability which distinguish the general leading editorials of THE TIMES, there is a department of minor editorials, characterized by very marked good taste, judgment, and fullness of information.

From the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

One reason we like it is because it never sacrifices truth to appear smart or brilliant. In this respect it stands almost alone among the Metropolitan press. In gathering news it is enterprising. No important event occurs that the latest and most reliable account of it does not appear in its columns. Its judgment, too, in forecasting events is remarkable. Though Republican in politics, it is not blinded by party zeal, but fairly and clearly discusses the great questions of the hour with admirable spirit and temper. As a family paper it is not excelled, as it never prints the sensational trash that intoxicates the brain of the young.

DID HE ATTEMPT SUICIDE?

Matthewson Earle walked into the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday and told Dr. Wright that he had accidentally shot himself. He said he was toying with a revolver, when it went off, and the ball entered his skull. The man was pressing a handkerchief to his right temple, and the blood trickled slowly down his face. Dr. Wright examined the wound, and found that the ball had penetrated the skull. It was apparent that Earle had either attempted suicide or meditated doing so, as when the shot was fired the pistol must have been held on a level with his head, and the accident could not have occurred in the manner described by him. Mr. Earle, however, denied having had any intention to commit suicide. He said he was 44 years old, a native of this State, and a lawyer by profession. He had "been out of work lately," however, and had no home. His clothes were plain but neat, and his underclothing was clean, indicating that he was not a tramp. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

No person should build or make alterations in their plumbing without first visiting the warerooms of Henry C. Meyer & Co., manufacturers of the most approved sanitary appliances, Nos. 46 and 48 Cliff-street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

THE MACKINNON PEN.

A holiday present that is handsome, novel, useful, and serviceable. The MacKinnon Pen Co., No. 200 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Nice for Christmas and Always Useful.

If your wife does not already know about the "Automatic" or "No Tension" Sewing-machine, trial at home can be arranged. Ladies careful of health and appreciating the best will have no other. WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. Co., No. 658 Broadway, City.—*Advertisement.*

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Desirable suites of rooms and entire floors in private houses, 29th-st., for families, with board.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: What Congress is Doing; the Refunding Measures; the Senatorial Contests; Election Frauds Exposed; False Votes in Alabama; National Capital Topics; Contesting Bridal Gifts; A Beaver's Charmed Life; National Board of Trade; A Stormy Ocean Voyage; A Crisis in Irish Affairs; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism when you can be cured as I have been, although a sufferer for 15 years, by the use of DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP?
RICHARD M. J. MARROW, Waterville, Conn.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BREESE—PARSONS.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1880, by the Rev. M. A. Hoge, D. D., WILLIAM LAURENCE BREESE to MARY LOUISE, daughter of George M. Parsons.

DYER—LA BAU.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, EDWARD TIFFANY DYER to EDITH, daughter of Mme. F. Berger and Hon. N. B. La Bau, deceased, also granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

FRINK—SNYDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, GEO. A. FRINK to EMMA R., youngest daughter of C. B. Snyder, all of this City.

HERRICK—FORBES.—Philadelphia, Dec. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. William Neilson McVickar, D. D., EDWIN HAYDEN HERRICK to EVELINE SIMS FORBES, daughter of William S. Forbes, M. D., of Philadelphia.

HILMERS—BOYLES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Th. S. Hastings, HERMANN CHRISTIAN HILMERS, of Hamburg, Germany, to JANET, daughter of the late James Boyles, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ADEE.—At Pueblo, Col., CHARLES TIMPSON, son of the late William Adee.

CARSTENSEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, after a lingering illness, MARY A. CARSTENSEN, widow of Geo. Carstensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Holy Trinity Church, 5th-av. and 125th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLINCH.—On the morning of Thursday, the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 3 East 36th-st., CHARLES POWELL CLINCH, in the 84th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

COGSWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, ALMA STERLING, wife of William J. Cogswell.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

FLEMING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, WM. FLEMING, of the firm of Fleming, Adams & Howe, in the 54th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 491 West 57th-st., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 9 P. M. Interment will be from the residence of his mother, Orange Lake, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 A. M. Please omit flowers.

GILES.—At Homosassa, Fla., Sept. 7, 1879, GEORGE W., eldest son of Wm. Ogden Giles, of this City.
Funeral service will take place from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HANKS.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 3 A. M., MATILDA E., aged 6 years 5 months, daughter of Charles G. and Rose C. Hanks, of Brooklyn, of prostration after diphtheria.

HART.—On 15th December, 1880, MONMOUTH BLOOMER HART, aged 77 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Saturday, 18th December, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Please omit flowers.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Dec. 14, after a short illness, LYMAN HAVILAND, in his 75th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 414 State-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Please omit flowers.
☞ Poughkeepsie and Westchester County papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—At Greenport, Long Island, Dec. 15, 1880, of tetanus, JAMES ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, eldest son of Lucretia and the late Alexander Johnston.
Funeral services at Greenport, Long Island, Saturday, 18th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at depot on arrival of 8 o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point and Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

KELLY.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, at the residence of her mother, No. 334 West 56th-st., VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Virginia Pauline and the late Hugh Kelly.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 P. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, West 60th-st.; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LAIDLAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, at Parkville, Long Island, ELIZABETH LAIDLAW, in the 90th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence at Parkville on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves Green-Wood, 9th-av. and 20th-st., at 12:30 o'clock. Take Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton or South Ferry. Time from ferry, one hour.

MASON.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, at her late residence, No. 64 West 20th-st., MARIAN ISABEL, wife of Dr. R. Osgood Mason and youngest daughter of Thomas Goodwin.
Funeral services private.

MORELL.—At Beechwood, Scarborough, Westchester County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880, CATHARINE SCHERMERHORN MORELL, wife of Gen. George W. Morell and daughter of the late William Creighton, D. D., in the 61st year of her age.
To be laid in the Creighton vault, St. Mary's Church, Beechwood. Burial service at Christ Church, Tarrytown, Friday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 10:40 A. M. for Tarrytown. Carriages at the station. Returning, leaves Tarrytown 12:50 and 9:30, and Scarborough at 3:15 P. M.

OGSBURY.—ALEXANDER A.
Funeral services will be held at No. 258 West 11th-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment on Friday. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PARMLY.—SAMUEL W. PARMLY, 15th inst., in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 253 West 84th-st., Friday, 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Dec. 16, HARRY BRADLEY, youngest son of Wm. H. and Abbie M. Phelps, in the 22d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 220 McDonough-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SUYDAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, ADELINE, daughter of the late Henry Suydam, Jr.
Funeral from the house of her brother, John H. Suydam, No. 14 East 121st-st., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, AGNES, widow of the late Alexander Shaw, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 326 West 27th-st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—On Friday, Dec. 10, at Marysville, Col., CHARLES H., son of James H. and Mary E. Watson.
The funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, No. 461 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS, DEC. 25, 1880.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, celebrates Christmas Day.

"On earth, peace, good will toward men."

It is the season of gifts and kindly remembrances.

THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED

Children, members of 875 families, connected with this Mission need garments and shoes.

THE MISSION TREASURY NEEDS REPLENISHING IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN THE MISSION WORK THROUGHOUT THE WINTER, WHICH HAS SO EARLY AND SEVERELY REACHED US.

Sunday-schools, Church Societies, and "BENEVOLENT FRIENDS" are earnestly solicited to help this Mission with goods—or money—according to ability.

The child is elevated and made cheerful and happy by some useful gift.

During the past 19 years thousands of children and young persons have been placed in good homes and business, and trained for usefulness, good citizenship, and honorable self-support.

The Howard Mission is non-sectarian, established in 1861, and incorporated in 1864.

Cash or checks may be sent to Mr. H. E. Tompkins, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,513, or to Mr. A. S. Hatch, President, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Packages of clothing or provisions received at the Mission-house, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, or sent for on being notified.

Services on Christmas Day in the Mission Chapel. Addresses by interesting speakers; singing and recitations by the children.

Doors open at 12 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES from 1 to 2 o'clock, followed by presentation of gifts to the children.

You are cordially invited to be present.

A. S. HATCH, President.
H. E. TOMPKINS, Treasurer.

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QUICK AS A WINK.—MR. ROCKWOOD, while in Europe, secured a new and valuable process for making Instantaneous Photographs. He has introduced the process in his gallery, and takes pictures of children or adults as quick as a wink! No. 17 Union-square. Imperial Cards, $6 per dozen.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 7, *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for France direct, by steam-ship Caldera, via Havre; on Thursday at 11 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 3:30 A. M., for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for St. Marc and Maracaibo leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Dec. 15. The mails for Havana, Mexico, and the West Indies leave New-York Dec. 16. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Dec. 17. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Dec. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 18. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 4.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1880.

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The young ones all know Miss Greenaway. "Trot's Journey" is just out. 75 cents.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB WILL meet, pursuant to resolution of adjournment, at Clarendon Hall, FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 17, 1880, at 8 o'clock. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Acting President.
A. M. BARLMANN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 16.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—DEC. 16.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—3:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The share speculation opened strong and generally higher, and in the early dealings prices advanced ⅛ to 7 ℔ cent. for the general list, and 10⅜ ℔ cent. for Houston and Texas. Rock Island led the improvement in the general list, St. Paul and Omaha, Northern Pacific, Lake Shore, the Grangers, Pacific Mail, Lake Erie and Western, and the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks being also very prominent in the upward movement. During the afternoon Houston and Texas fell off 7¼ ℔ cent. from the highest point, but the general market was very firmly held until shortly before the close, when some realizing sales caused a fractional reaction from the best figures of the day. The bear movement in Western Union was continued, and was accompanied by various rumors calculated to induce timid holders to part with their stock; large blocks of the shares changed hands, and at the close a decline of 4 ℔ cent. was established. American District Telegraph was also notably weak and fell off 9¼ ℔ cent.

The transactions aggregated 543,104 shares, including 78,800 Western Union, 42,000 Erie, 32,700 Union Pacific, 32,000 Lake Shore, 31,200 St. Paul and Omaha, 31,000 Pacific Mail, 29,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 25,300 St. Paul, 24,100 Northern Pacific, 21,000 Lake Erie and Western, 19,900 North-west, 14,900 New-Jersey Central, 11,900 Central Arizona, 10,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,800 Kansas and Texas, 9,500 New-York Central, 9,200 Wabash Pacific, 8,900 Michigan Central, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,900 St. Louis and San Francisco, 5,100 Ontario and Western, 5,900 Iron Mountain, 5,100 Canada Southern, 5,100 Reading, 4,600 American District Telegraph, 4,100 Houston and Texas, 3,600 Rock Island, 3,600 Nashville Chattanooga, 3,400 Delaware and Hudson, 2,800 Manhattan Elevated, 2,300 C., C. C. and I., 2,100 C., C. and I. C., and 2,100 Texas Pacific.

North-west declined from 124½ to 124¼, advanced to 125⅝, and reacted to 124⅞; St. Paul rose from 112 to 114⅜, reacted to 113⅞, and recovered to 113⅝; do. preferred sold up from 122 to 123; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 105⅜ to 106¼, and receded to 105⅝; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 92½ to 91¾; New-Jersey Central declined from 81 to 79¾; Reading rose from 51⅝ to 53, and fell off to 51¼, with final sales at 51⅛; Western Union dropped from 82 to 78¼, and close at 78½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold down from 34⅞ to 33; American Union receded from 73 to 71, and recovered to 73; American District Telegraph rose from 58 to 58⅞, and dropped to 56; Pacific Mail advanced from 52⅞ to 54, reacted to 52⅝, and closed at 52⅞; Rock Island sold up from 131 to 138, and reacted to 136; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced from 173 to 174, and Chicago and Alton from 143 to 144; Erie declined from 47⅛ to 46⅜, advanced to 48, and reacted to 47⅞; do. preferred fell off from 79⅜ to 78⅜, advanced to 80, and reacted to 79⅛; Canada Southern receded from 74⅞ to 73⅞, rose to 74⅞, and reacted to 74⅛; Michigan Central sold up from 119⅜ to 120½, fell off to 119⅞, advanced to 120⅜, reacted to 119¾, and closed at 119⅞; Lake Shore rose from 126⅜ to 128⅜, reacted to 127⅝, and closed at 127⅞; New-York Central sold up from 144⅛ to 145⅜, and reacted to 144⅞; Kansas and Texas advanced from 43⅞ to 44⅞, and reacted to 44; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold up from 44⅞ to 47⅛, reacted to 46⅞, and closed at 46⅞; do. preferred advanced from 96⅜ to 99, and reacted to 98; Iron Mountain declined from 52⅛ to 50⅛; St. Paul and Omaha rose from 45⅛ to 48⅜, reacted to 47, and closed at 47⅛; do. preferred sold up from 91 to 95, and reacted to 94⅛; Lake Erie and Western receded from 39 to 38⅜, advanced to 40⅞, and reacted to 38⅞; Ohio and Mississippi preferred rose from 88 to 89⅛, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern from 69 to 70; Union Pacific fell off from 108⅜ to 107⅛; Houston and Texas, which closed yesterday at 65⅛, sold up to 76⅛, and reacted to 69; Texas Pacific declined from 43⅞ to 41; Louisville and Nashville rose from 84⅛ to 84⅞, and declined to 83; Nashville Chattanooga advanced from 78⅛ to 79, fell off to 78, and closed at 78⅞; Denver and Rio Grande advanced from 79 to 80; Northern Pacific preferred sold up from 63⅛ to 65⅛, and closed at 65⅛; St. Louis and San Francisco advanced from 43 to 45, and do. preferred from 58 to 63; do. First preferred, receded from 90 to 89½, rose to 92¼, and reacted to 91⅛; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western sold up from 39⅞ to 41⅛.

The Money market worked very smoothly throughout the entire day, and but few transactions were effected higher than 6 ℔ cent. In one or two instances, however, commissions of 1-64@1-32 of 1 ℔ cent. in addition to legal interest were paid for accommodation, but these figures were very exceptional, and in the late dealings there were large offerings of capital at 3@4 ℔ cent., the closing quotations being 3 ℔ cent. Time loans ruled at 6 ℔ cent. Prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 5-16, selling 3-16@ par; Charleston, buying ⅛ discount, selling par @⅛ discount; New-Orleans, commercial 150 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 1.10 discount; Chicago, 25 discount; Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and higher at 98 9-16 for money and 98 13-16 for the account. In United States Government bonds new 4s sold at 116½, ex coupon; 4½s rose ½ ℔ cent. to 115⅝, and 5s declined ⅛ ℔ cent. to 104⅛. American railway securities were generally strong and higher; Erie common advanced from 48⅛ to 49; do. consolidated Seconds receded from 101⅛ to 101⅛; Illinois Central rose from 125⅜ to 126⅛; Reading from 26⅛ to 26⅞; Central Pacific from 87⅛ to 87⅞; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 55⅛ to 58⅛; do. Seconds from 20⅛ to 20⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco common from 44 to 45⅛; do. preferred from 57⅛ to 62⅛; do. First preferred from 89⅛ to 93; do. Seconds, class B, from 90⅛ to 93, and do. do., class C, from 87 to 87⅛; New-York Central sold at 149⅛, ex dividend, against 149⅜ with the dividend yesterday; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts were quoted at 114⅛, ex interest. Bar Silver declined ⅛d. ℔ ounce to 51⅛d. This was settling day on the London Stock Exchange. The sum of £12,000 in specie went into the Bank of England on balance to-day; the statement of the bank for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £176,000, but the proportion of the reserve to liabilities was raised from 45⅞ ℔ cent. to 45 7-16 ℔ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 3 ℔ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 84f. 90c., ex interest, to 85f. 5c. Exchange on London was marked up 1½c., to 25f. 33½c. The Bank of France during the past week lost 190,000f. in gold and 1,285,000f. in silver.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations were unchanged but a better tone prevailed in actual business, and higher prices were paid for all classes of bills. This was chiefly owing to the easier working of the money market, and with low rates of interest prevailing, an advance in sterling is to be anticipated. The following was the basis on which actual transactions were effected: Sixty-day bills, $4 77¾ to $4 78½; demand, $4 81 to $4 81¼; cable transfers, $4 81½ to $4 81¾; commercial bills, $4 76 to $4 76½.

The Government bond market was active, more especially for the 4½s and 4s, but the closing quotations were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. in 5s, coupon, and 4s, coupon. Railroad mortgages were in brisk demand at advancing quotations; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 97⅛ to 98⅜, and closed at 98⅛; do. funded 5s rose from 93⅝ to 94; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, class B, sold up from 76⅞ to 77⅞, and closed at 77⅛; do. currency 6s advanced from 45⅛ to 45⅞, and receded to 45⅛; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off from 111⅞ to 111⅛, and advanced to 112; Lake Erie and Western Firsts advanced from 107⅛ to 107⅞; do. incomes sold up from 68 to 71, and closed at 70⅛; New-Jersey Central Consols assented rose from 112⅞ to 113⅞, and do. adjustments from 111⅛ to 113; do incomes advanced from 93⅛ to 94⅛, and reacted to 94; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern sold up from 98 to 99; Canada Southern guaranteed Firsts from 101⅜ to 103⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s from 130 to 130⅛; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 110⅛ to 111; do. constructions from 109⅜ to 110; International and Great Northern Firsts from 105⅜ to 106; do. Second incomes from 88 to 89; Iron Mountain Seconds from 104⅛ to 105⅛; do. Firsts (Arkansas Branch) from 105 to 106; Kansas Pacific Firsts (Denver Division) from 113⅛ to 113⅞; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts from 104⅛ to 105; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented from 105 to 104⅛; do. incomes from 80 to 81; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 104⅛ to 105; North-west gold registered from 124 to 125⅛; Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds from 117⅛ to 118; do. Firsts (Springfield Division) from 115 to 116; Ohio Central incomes from 58 to 58⅛; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts from 107⅛ to 108; St. Paul Consols from 121⅛ to 122⅛; do. Firsts (H. and D. Division) from 117⅜ to 118⅛; do. do. (L. and D. Division) from 97 to 97⅛; Texas Pacific land grant incomes from 75⅛ to 76, and New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio First incomes from 54 to 56. State bonds were dull; Alabama, class C, sold at 87; Louisiana Consols at 54⅛; Tennessee 6s, old, at 49; do. do., new series, at 47⅛; Virginia 6s, old, at 31; do. consolidated 6s, ex matured coupon, at 75⅛, and District of Columbia 3.65s coupon at 103⅛@104.

The United States Sub-Treasurer to-day purchased $190,000 6s of 1880 at 102⅛.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1880.

Receipts	$1,107,658 60
Payments	1,260,997 97
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 16.

[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$141,137,056
Balances	6,236,967

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 16.

[illegible]

The regular Four ℔ cent. semi-annual dividend has been declared by the Directors of Wells, Fargo & Co., payable Jan. 15.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—Following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The following were the closing quotations of stocks to-day:

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head; total for the week thus far, [illegible] head, against [illegible] head same time last week; consigned through, [illegible] cars; market quiet and unchanged; sales of extra steers at $6; good to choice shippers quotable [illegible]; good butchers' Steers, [illegible]; a number of lots of common still unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 10,000 head, against [illegible] head same time last week; consigned through, [illegible] cars; no sheep on sale; sales of Canada Lambs at [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head; total for week thus far, 36,000 head, against [illegible] head same time last week; consigned through, [illegible] cars; market dull and drooping; sales of Yorkers, good to choice, at [illegible]; a few loads sold early at $4 60; light mixed, [illegible]; good medium, [illegible]; choice heavy, [illegible]; medium quality heavy and good ends, [illegible]; Pigs, [illegible]; market closing weak, with [illegible] loads remaining unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 44,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market opened steady and closed weak, but with fair demand; quality rather poor; good to best heavy, [illegible]; mixed packing in fair demand [illegible]; light in excessive supply and weak; poor to best, [illegible]. Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 3,300 head; market dull, except for choice shipping, which are in fair demand and firm at [illegible]; common to fair weak and a shade lower at [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; butchers' in light demand at [illegible]; lower; Cows, [illegible]; Steers, [illegible]; stockers steady with a fair demand; a large number unsold. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 175 head; held steadily; demand active; good to [illegible]; common to medium, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Hogs dull and lower; light, [illegible]; mixed packing, [illegible]; butchers' to fancy, [illegible]; receipts, 12,700 head; shipments, 3,100 head. Cattle firmer; export Steers, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; Colorado Steers, [illegible]; fair to choice Cows and Heifers, [illegible].

[illegible] Texans, [illegible]; stockers, [illegible]; feeders, [illegible]; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 800 head. Sheep steady, with fair to good muttons, [illegible]; good to choice heavy, [illegible]; extra heavy, [illegible]; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 400 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,468 head; good to prime, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common and light, [illegible]; Bulls, Cows and Stags, [illegible]; extra fat Cows and Heifers, [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts, 4,100 head; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Yorkers, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—Flour dull and nominal; Wheat active, but lower and irregular; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] cash and [illegible] January; [illegible] February; No. 3 do., [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn unsettled and lower at [illegible] cash; [illegible] January; [illegible] February; [illegible] May; sales at [illegible]. May; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats dull and a shade lower at [illegible] cash; [illegible] January; [illegible] February; [illegible] May. Rye easier at [illegible]. Barley easier at $1 15. Flax-seed, $1 15. Pork active, firm, and higher at $11 75 cash; $11 70 bid, December; $12 [illegible] January; $12 [illegible] February. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $8 [illegible] cash; $8 [illegible] January; $8 [illegible] February. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Oats, 91,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels; Barley, 38,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 26,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible] cash; [illegible] December; [illegible] January; [illegible] February; [illegible] March; [illegible] April; No. 3 do., [illegible]; No. 4 at [illegible]. Corn lower; [illegible] cash; [illegible] December; [illegible] January; [illegible] February; [illegible] March; [illegible] April. Oats lower; [illegible] cash; [illegible] January; [illegible] February. Rye firmer at [illegible] bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 11. Pork higher; $12 25 asked cash; $12 15, February. Lard quiet at [illegible]. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear, [illegible]. Bacon dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, nothing doing; buyers holding off, hoping to obtain concessions; sale of 450 bushels Red Winter at $1 09. Corn unchanged; new Western, on track, held at [illegible]; old No. 2 Mixed, on track, quoted at [illegible]. Oats scarce and firm; sales of one car White at [illegible]; one car Mixed Western at 40c. Barley quiet, but firm; maltsters are reported as pretty well supplied; sales of 20,000 bushels Canada, on track, at $1 [illegible]. [illegible] 17 cars do., on private terms. Rye [illegible]. Railroad freights to New-York unchanged; Corn, [illegible]. Railroad Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour heavy; Family, $4 70@[illegible]; Fancy unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Amber, $1 01; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 03; receipts, 5,500 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 45c. Oats easier; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 2 at [illegible]. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Pork dull and nominal at $12. Lard stronger at $8 [illegible]. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]. Whisky in good demand at full prices, $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged; choice Western Reserve, [illegible]; choice Central Ohio, [illegible]. Sugar firm and unchanged; hards, [illegible]; New-Orleans, [illegible]. Live Hogs firmer; common, [illegible]; light, [illegible]; packing, [illegible]; butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat opened unsettled and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard and soft nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and December, $1; January, $1 00⅛; February, $1 01; No. 3 do., 87c.; No. 4 do., [illegible]; Rejected nominal. Corn lower and inactive; No. 2, 40c. Oats lower at [illegible] for No. 2. Rye [illegible], lower at 86c. for No. 1. Barley lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, 89c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $12 10, cash and January. Lard—Prime Steam, $8 [illegible] cash, December and January. Live Hogs steady at $4 40@$4 80. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—Flour dull; Extra, $3 [illegible]; do. Family, $3 75@$4 25; A No. 1, [illegible]; choice, [illegible]. Wheat dull at [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 White, new, 47c.; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, [illegible]; do. Mixed, [illegible]. Rye in fair demand; No. 2 [illegible]. Pork dull at $12 50. Lard quiet; prime Steam, [illegible]. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Hogs dull; common, [illegible]; light, [illegible]; packing, [illegible]; butchers', $4 60; receipts, 4,883 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 16.—At the noon board, Wheat easy; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, $1 01; January, $1 03⅛; February, $1 07⅛; March, $1 09⅛; No. 2 Red Wabash, [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2 at [illegible]. Clover—Prime Mammoth, $5; No. 2 do., $4 60. Dressed Hogs, $5 50. At the Close—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 01⅛; January, $1 04; February, $1 07⅛; March, $1 09; April, $1 11⅛. Receipts—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; no Oats.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Flour easy. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White, $1 01 bid, cash; $1 01⅛ December; $1 03 January; $1 05⅛ February; $1 07 March; $1 09 April; No. 2 White, [illegible] asked. Corn quiet; No. 1 Yellow, 50c.; High Mixed, [illegible]; No. 1 Mixed, [illegible]; No. 1, 47c. Oats steady; No. 1 White, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 1 Mixed, [illegible]. Clover-seed, $5 [illegible]. Dressed Hogs, $5 [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, none. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn and Oats, none.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—Corn quiet and weak at [illegible]. Corn-meal higher at $2 [illegible]. Hay irregular; prime, [illegible]; choice, [illegible]. Pork quiet and weak; quoted at $12 75. Coffee in fair demand and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, [illegible]. Bran dull and lower; quoted at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight at par; bankers' Sterling, $4 77.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at [illegible]. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 [illegible]; good Strained, $1 47½. Tar firm at $1 45. Crude Turpentine firm; hard, $1 30; soft, $2 30; Virgin, $2 30.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—Crude Oil irregular; sales, 183,000 bbls. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at [illegible], declined to [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Printing Cloth market continues dull in demand, and without any sales reported; previous quotations are unchanged.

OIL CITY, Penn., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—Crude Oil quiet. United Pipe Line Certificates easier; opened at [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Petroleum firmer at [illegible] for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 16.—Whisky steady at $1 11.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 115⅝; new 5s, 104⅛. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 56⅛; Erie, 48⅛; do. second Consols, 101⅛; New-York Central, 149⅛, ex dividend; Illinois Central, 126; Reading, 27.

2 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 85f. 5c., ex interest for the account.

3 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 57⅛; Erie, 49; Pennsylvania Central, 64⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 176,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 45⅞ ℔ cent., is now 45 7-16 ℔ cent.

4:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 116½, ex-coupon; new 5s, 104⅛. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 58⅛; do. second mortgage, 20⅛; New-Jersey Central Consols, 114⅛, ex interest; New-York Central, 150⅛; Illinois Central, 126⅛; Reading, 26⅞. British Consols, 98 9-16 for money, and 98 13-16 for the account. Bar Silver is quoted at 51⅛d. ℔ ounce. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 85f. 5c. for the account.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 33½c. for checks. The statement of the Bank of France for the week shows an increase of 190,000f. gold, and 1,285,000f. silver.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6⅛d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6⅛d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5⅞d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 6⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7d.

4:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 9,500 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 29-32d.; also, 6⅞d. Futures closed flat. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. 7d. ℔ cental for new Mixed Western. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11⅛d. ℔ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 11⅛d. ℔ gallon. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. Sugar, 24s. 6d.@25s. ℔ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal Polarizing 96°.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11⅛d. ℔ gallon. Linseed-oil, 25s.@25s. 6d. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, 25f. 25c. for fine Pale American.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, 9 marks 10 pfennigs. Wilcox's Lard closed at 46 marks 25 pfennigs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 55, 72, 80, 112, 115, 132, 150, 168, 172, 202, 203, 205, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact—No. 244—Thorn vs. Titus. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2455, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2455, 2502, 3729, 2965, 3730, 3045, 3426.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3307, 3701, [illegible], 4008, 3647, [illegible], 3639, 1098, 3094.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Beach, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3037, 3870, 2794, 2607, 3349, 3604, 3878, 2800, 3987, 3807, 3869, 3063, 3364.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, C. J.

Nos. 43, 3, 17, 41, 46, 14, 15, 16, 39, 40, 45, 6, 8, 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Russell, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 818, 794, 653, 919, 430, 780.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 421, 324, 487, 356, 372, 322, 362, 367, 436, 692, 761, 561, 530, 1080, 556, 643.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 318, 757, 137, 381, 365, 363, 381, 327, 737, 336, 409, 458, 397, 444, 369, 397, 340, 356, 343, 353, 403.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos. 8, 33.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 389, 307, 403, 331, 362, 368, 773, 703, 333, 353, 449, 590, 396, 441.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 907, 753, 533, 556, 373, 733, 506, 369, 590, 385, 396, 397, 538, 501.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 16, Richard V. Harnett sold at public auction the two four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 593 and 595 3d-av., east side, 25 feet south of 39th-st., for $41,350, to Silas J. Donvan, and the five-story brick building, with lot 16 by 80, No. 792 3d-av., east side, 50 feet south of 49th-st., sold for $11,300, to James Kyle.

The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of the buildings, with plot of land, No. 726 3d-av., south of 45th-st., was adjourned until Dec. 23, and sale by L. J. & I. Phillips of a plot of land on Alexander-av., between 138th and 139th sts., was not offered.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

[illegible]

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH THE BUILDING THEREON,
(Formerly the Church of the Atonement,)
North-west corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., 75x98 feet; price low, terms easy, and possession immediately. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,150 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, NO. 117 East 37th-st., near Park-av., four-story brick house built by the late owner for his own residence; lot 25x100 feet; in first class.
Also, No. 119, with stable on the rear of the lot, which is 25x100 feet.
The above property is offered for sale to close an estate, and the house will be sold separately from stable.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

HARLEM. HARLEM. HARLEM.
HOUSES. On 5th and Madison avs. HOUSES.
Also, on the best streets,
in cabinet finish and of different sizes and design.
PORTER & CO.
No. 175 East 125th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Corner of 75th-st.; inside lots, between 65th and 66th sts. Also, corner of 77th-st.
For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE elegant residence of the late Stewart Brown, No. 21 West 34th-st.; lot [illegible] with stable on 35th-st. House 50 feet wide with large three-story extension. One of the most desirable residences in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close an estate, No. 236 Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; lot [illegible] feet; house first class.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone-front, south-east corner Madison-av. and 136th-st.; first-class in every respect; open daily for inspection; a decided bargain; terms to suit. Apply on premises to C. WELDE.

A CHOICE OF FIVE SUPERIOR HOUSES, various styles, sizes, and prices; south-east corner Madison-av. and 63d-st. Apply to CHARLES BUEK, Architect, No. 65 East 41st-st., successor to Duggin & Crossman, for pamphlet.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., WEST 128TH AND 127TH STS.—Elegant three-story houses; cabinet finish; 18 to 19 feet fronts. Prices $14,500 to $18,000. Apply No. 10 West 128th-st.

A PLOT 100.5x145, SOUTH-WEST CORNER 59th-st. and Madison-av., for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE EAST, TWO HIGH ROCK lots, 59th-st., east of 3d-av.; full size; suitable for stables. A. B. TAPPEN, Bennett Building, 93 Nassau-st.

MORTON-ST.—FOR SALE, A FULL SIZE THREE-story brick front house in Morton-st.; early possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN DWELLINGS.
WYCKOFF BROS., No. 139 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, offer for sale elegant three and two story brown-stone dwellings, cabinet finish; choice locations, near Prospect Park. $12,000 to $6,500.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE to rent, or exchange.
PERCY C. OHL, No. 13 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE,
NO. 33 WEST 39TH-ST.
At auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
House, 20x55—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone; all improvements; lot [illegible].
TERMS LIBERAL; LOCATION UNEXCEPTIONABLE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Maps and permits of the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. SANFORD and STEWART L. WOODFORD, as Trustees of MARY BRADLEY [illegible], plaintiffs, against HENRY LANGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, dated December 4th, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the lands and premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situated on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, together with the house thereon erected, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street, distant four hundred feet westerly from the north-westerly corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, one hundred and four feet six inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth-street, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, one hundred and four feet six inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street, twenty-five feet, be the said dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Henry Lange by Theodore C. Poole and wife, by deed bearing date the 9th day of July, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,311 of Conveyances, at page 660, on the 31st day of July, 1878.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1880.

E. C. CHETWOOD, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for plaintiffs, 22 Park-place, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HANDSOME AND ELEGANTLY FURnished house, near 5th-av., to let for the Winter. Also, others. IRVING & CO., No. 30 William-st.

NO. 9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—FOUR-STORY, basement, full width, and extension. Premises, JOHN B. BAXLEY, No. 14 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SAUCES, &C.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SHERRIES.	LIQUEUR WINES.
PALE AND DRY,	PAXARETTE,
AMONTILLADO,	PEDRO XIMENEZ,
MONTILLA,	MOSCATEL,
VINO DE PASTO,	MALMSEY,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.
BURGUNDIES.	DESSERT LIQUEURS.
CLOS VOUGEOT,	KUMMEL,
ROMANEE,	CHARTREUSE,
CHAMBERTIN,	BENEDICTINE,
NUITS,	CURACAO,
CHABLIS,	EAU DE VIE DE DANTZIC,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.
CHAMPAGNES.	COGNACS.
THE DESIRABLE STYLES in VOGUE.	BEST YEARS, RARE QUALITIES.
GAME PATES, FRUITS GLACES.	FRUITS AU JUICE, NOVELTIES, &c.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square, also 26 College-place.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

A LIVE SCHOOL IN HEALTHY ACTION.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE has been called "a live school" because it is not dead. This is a distinction worthy of the attention of those who have money to spend and sons and daughters to educate. It is truly a live school in that it draws the breath of life, but it is alive to the best interests of its constituents, as any person may ascertain by sending for the "Story of a Live School," which is a very readable book, and will be sent free of cost, or better yet by calling personally and examining its processes.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal, No. 805 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERRIN'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st., and No. 24 West 14th-st. Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY, MEDIA, PENN., for Young Men and Boys; students admitted at any time; special attention to both advanced and backward young men and boys; a new building offers accommodations for a few more pupils. For illustrated circular, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard University graduate,) Media, Penn.

CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Fits boys thoroughly for all colleges, professional schools, and business. College course for girls. French, German, Art, and Music specialties. Terms moderate. Term opens Jan. 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Winter session opens Jan. 3. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, OF GREAT EXperience in teaching, desires pupils for private instruction. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 223 Lexington-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TYLER, MORGAN C.—SUPREME COURT OF the State of New-York, County of New-York.—GEORGE HASELTINE, plaintiff, against MORGAN C. TYLER and Joseph L. F. St. John, surviving partners of the firm of Tyler, St. John & Oddie, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 9th, 1880.
JONATHAN MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
Post Office address, 247 Broadway, New-York City.
To the defendant, Morgan C. Tyler: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles Daniels, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of December, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City.—Dated December 9th, 1880.
JONATHAN MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d10-law7wF

GRAHAM, WILLIAM.—SUPREME COURT, State New-York.—Trial to be had in County of New-York.—MARGARET MARY GRAHAM, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GRAHAM, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 11th, 1880. THOMAS NOLAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office address and office, No. 12 Chambers-street, New-York City.
To William Graham, defendant:—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles Daniels, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 3th day of December, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and Co. of New-York, at the Court-house thereof.
THOMAS NOLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff,
d10-law6wF 12 Chambers-street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (DIVORCE), ENGLAND.—HARDING v. HARDING.—To ROBERT PEEL HARDING, of New-York, in the United States of America: Take notice that a petition bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1880, has been filed in this cause by Jane Harding, the petitioner herein, praying that the indenture of settlement dated the 23rd July, 1866, made upon the petitioner's marriage with you, the said Robert Peel Harding, may be varied by extinguishing your life interest under the said settlement, and by vesting in the petitioner alone the power of appointing new Trustees, and for such other order as the case may require. And take notice that after the expiration of 21 days from the date of this advertisement, the petitioner will apply to the said court to hear the said petition, and for an order thereupon according to the prayer of the petition, your absence notwithstanding. Dated this 29th day of November, 1880. DAVID HENRY OWEN, Registrar.
J. L. MORRIS, 7 Bedford-row, London, England, Petitioner's Solicitor.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, Dec. 21, [illegible]
WISCONSIN.........TUESDAY, Dec. 28, [illegible]
NEVADA.........TUESDAY, Jan. 4, [illegible]
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, Jan. 11, [illegible]
WYOMING.........TUESDAY, Jan. 18, [illegible]

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL...Thursday, Dec. 23, [illegible]
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.........Saturday, Jan. 1, [illegible]
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.........Thursday, Jan. 6, [illegible]
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, Jan. 15, [illegible]
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 150 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
NEDERLAND.........Saturday, Dec. 18, [illegible]
WAESLAND.........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $60 and $75; Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage, $26. Prepaid, [illegible] Excursion, [illegible]
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Dec. 18, [illegible]
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, Dec. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Jan. 1, noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, Jan. 13, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MOSEL.....Sat., Dec. 18 | RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 1
DONAU.....Sat., Dec. 25 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 8
First Cabin.........$100
Second Cabin.........60
Steerage.........30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the holidays the steamers Donau and Rhein will leave at 12 o'clock M. instead of 3 o'clock P. M. as usual.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia....Dec. 18, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 1, [illegible]
Anchoria...Dec. 25, 11 A. M. | Bolivia.........Jan. 8, noon
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia.....Dec. 22, 9 A. M. | Utopia.....Dec. 29, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.........Wednesday, Dec. 22, [illegible]
BOTHNIA.........Wednesday, Dec. 29, [illegible]
PARTHIA.........Wednesday, Jan. 5, [illegible]
SCYTHIA.........Wednesday, Jan. 12, [illegible]
Cabin Passage, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Deloret.......Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Torlois, Wed., Dec. 29, 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.........Wednesday, Jan. 5
Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEVADA.........Thursday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Dec. 30, 3 P. M.
IRISH SERVICE, (for Belfast Direct.)
STATE OF ALABAMA.........About Jan. 6
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, outward, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.........Dec. 23 | WESTPHALIA.........Jan. 6
FRISIA.........Dec. 30 | SILESIA.........Jan. 13
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
GRECIAN MONARCH.........Dec. 18
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.........Dec. 24
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 3 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
MAAS.........Wednesday, Dec. 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN.........Wednesday, Jan. 5
SCHIEDAM.........Wednesday, Jan. 19
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Greece, Sat., Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Holland, [illegible]
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Helvetia, S., Dec. 18, 6 A. M. | England, S., Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 25,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Nickerson.....Sat., Dec. 18
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.........Wednesday, Dec. 22
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and steamer Florida, via Inside Route, and steamer St. Johns, via Outside Line, to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, | GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office. | Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 25 N. R.
317 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON.........Wednesday, Dec. 22, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.........Tues., Jan. 4, [illegible]
From SAN FRANCISCO TO HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.........Saturday, Jan. 15, [illegible]
or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.........Thursday, Dec. 23
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only)...Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF MEXICO.........Thursday, Jan. 6
*These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Jan. 6 and Jan. 27 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
S. S. CHARLESTON.........SATURDAY, Dec. 18
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.........Thursday, Dec. 23
S. S. NIAGARA.........Thursday, Dec. 30
S. S. NEWPORT (new).........Thursday, Jan. 6
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Phoots.....Wednesday, Dec. 2[illegible]
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. NEWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

CHARTERED 1868.

This company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, and in any position of trust. Also to act as Trustee for mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE D. MORGAN, Vice-President.

HENRY A. HURLBUT.	JAY GOULD.
SOLON HUMPHREYS.	WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.	RUSSELL SAGE.
JOHN T. TERRY.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	SIDNEY DILLON.
WILLIAM L. HARRISON.	WILLIAM H. SMITH.
HENRY B. HYDE.	JAMES M. HALSTED.
THOMAS T. ECKERT.	FRED. L. AMES.
HENRY DAY.	RICHARD IRVIN, Jr.
WHITELAW REID.	ROBERT GARRETT.
JOSE F. DE NAVARRO.	MARCELLUS HARTLEY.
CHARLES R. FLINT.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
JONAS M. LIBBEY.	ELBERT B. MONROE.

E. F. RANDOLPH.

EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.
HENRY C. DEMING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK.	GEORGE W. LANE.
JONATHAN THORNE.	JACOB D. VERMILYE.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.	ROSWELL SKEEL.
CHAS. G. LANDON.	A. A. LOW.
EDMUND W. CORLIES.	AMOS R. ENO.
FRED'K H. COSSITT.	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
WM. H. APPLETON.	WM. H. WEBB.
GUSTAV SCHWAB.	J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
DAVID DOWS.	PERCY R. PYNE.
MARTIN BATES.	HENRY F. SPAULDING.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP.
JAMES P. WALLACE.	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN.	

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 7, 1880.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 15, 1880, the following numbered Four Per Cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1869, entitled an "Act relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Nos. [illegible] for $1,000 each.
The said Commission further give notice in case the above described bonds are not surrendered on or before the 20th day of January, A. D. 1881, that the interest thereon will then cease from that date, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.........LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is herby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 57 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. [illegible]
Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WANTED.
CITY OF ST. JOSEPH (MO.) 6 and 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. L. G. Bonds and Stock.
CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTHERN R. R. Bonds.
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Bonds.
CITY, COUNTY, and TOWN BONDS of Western States.
FOR SALE.
GEORGIA CENTRAL R. R. 7 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1893.
JERSEY CITY 6 and 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY (DENVER IN THIS COUNTY) 8 Per Cent Bonds, 1893.

Wm. R. Utley,
31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1880.
The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:
"Resolved, That a second assessment of 20 per cent. upon the subscriptions for the new capital stock of this company (authorized by the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1880,) be, and the same is hereby, ordered, payable Jan. 3, 1881, at the company's office in New-York."
Stockholders are requested to present or mail their subscription certificates, with their checks, in order that the payment may be properly entered thereon.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 19 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING, AND NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1880.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the charter of the company, the books will be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Dealers holding policies on risks terminating during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of claims for returns of premium to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the State of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association, are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 29, 1880.

NOTICE.
THE ASCUTNEY NATIONAL BANK OF WINDSOR, located at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. HENRY WARDNER, Cashier.
DATED Oct. 21, 1880. [illegible]

EDW. C. FOX & CO.,
NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN R. R. OLD COMMON,
STOCK ASSESSMENT UNPAID,
WANTED.
CHAS. T. WING,
No. 18 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (old) stock and bonds, Pacific Railroad of Missouri "Cowdrey" stock, wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPANION.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman as companion to a lady; understands all kinds sewing. Address J. M. J., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to assist with waiting and to help with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 491 9th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHing.—By an English Protestant woman; or as parlor-maid; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 306 East 58th-st., two flights, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid, and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; would take care of children and sewing; best reference from last place; no cards. Call at No. 116 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at 245 West 33d-st.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH-woman in a private American family; good City reference. Call at No. 214 East 8th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 1,205 3d-av.; third bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; mother competent cook; daughter waitress; both fully understand their business; mother to do marketing and take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook and assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and assist with washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 577 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; DO SOME washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit; private family; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS boning, French dishes, soups, purées, creams, and pastry in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 234 7th-av., near 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; good baker; will assist with washing; reference from last place. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; fully competent in all its branches; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 230 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY THOROUGH COOK AND BAKER; will do the work of small family, where no other servant is kept; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds cooking, baking, boning, and larding; good City reference; wages $20. Call at No. 333 East 50th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; DO SOME washing and ironing if required; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT, ECONOMICAL cook in private family; good baker; thoroughly understands her duties; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 113 West 37th-st. B. C.

COOK, &c., OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY YOUNG woman in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 159 West 32d-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing if required; two years City reference from last employer. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCHWOMAN as good family cook and baker; good City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS GOOD, competent cook in private family in the country; eight years' reference. Call at No. 446 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; DON'T object to a small boarding-house; will do a little washing; good reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook in an American family; City reference. Call at No. 232 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED PERFECT cutter and fitter would like an engagement by the day or week as an assistant dress-maker; colored. Call, three days, at No. 724 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of ability, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's home; capable of giving children a mother's care; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. Luckey, Box No. 137 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable girl; will assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 36 East 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 168 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 136 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL make herself otherwise useful; City reference. Call at No. 233 West 37th-st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 3d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—SUCH A POSITION wanted in or near this City, to take care of children, assist in repairing their clothes, and teach them correctly English, music, French; terms moderate; excellent City references. Address K. M., Box No. 122 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; can take entire charge of a baby; or as nurse and seamstress; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A grown child to mind at her home; best reference. Call at No. 328 East 25d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A COMPETENT infant's nurse; good City reference. Address T. O., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant girl, or would take care of growing children; will be found trustworthy and reliable; the best of City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 229 West 15th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and children's clothes; would go out by the week; City reference. Call at No. 20 Perry-st., Room No. 10.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; first-class cutter and fitter; ladies' and children's dresses; City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; highly recommended. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, good laundress, to go out by the day, week, or month; good references. Call at No. 945 3d-av., near 57th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER AND cashier, steady, reliable, married man, (34) desires engagement; A1 reference. Address CAMBRIDGE, Box No. 127 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER; has been two winters in one place; left on account of family giving up housekeeping; very best reference; wages, $40. Address French, Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant young man in a private family; understands care of carriages and horses; can take care of furnaces and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address E. R., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; understands horses, harness, and driving; first-class City reference. Address G. & C., No. 236 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wishes to find a situation for his coachman; can give him the best recommendation. Inquire, for two days, of C. F. Moulton, No. 3 State-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; understands his business in every particular; grow grapes under glass either hot or cold; no place without glass accepted; best reference if required. Address S. R., Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the use of tools as janitor; first-class reference and security supplied. Address Ambition, No. 48 Market-st.

USEFUL MAN OR STABLEMAN.—I WANT employment as useful man or stableman; am 21; willing to work for moderate wages; do not use intoxicating liquors or tobacco; good references. Hugh McDonald, 100th-st. and 8th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged 27, in a private family; is a trustworthy, competent, reliable man; understands all kinds of duties about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Address J. A., No. 130 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN; will make himself generally useful in a private family; best City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET OR NURSE.—TO A GENTLEMAN GOing South, by an experienced man; excellent City reference from his present employer. Call or address William, No. 299 5th-av., second floor.

WAITER OR NURSE.—BY A COLORED MAN as waiter or nurse in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish the best reference. Address No. 28 Cornelia-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address J. R., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND MAN; good City reference. Call at No. 16 West 18th-st.

$20 TO ANY ONE THAT WILL PROCURE a situation for a young man (Protestant) who is willing and obliging; good references. Address R., Box No. 333 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand, Allen, and Orchard sts.

STATION OF THE SECOND-AV. ELEVATED RAILROAD AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

SHOE DEPARTMENT
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S MOQUET SLIPPERS, ONLY $1. GENTLEMEN'S VELVET AND CLOTH EMBROIDERED HARVARD SLIPPERS, $1 25 to $1 75. GENTLEMEN'S GOAT OPERA AND HARVARD SLIPPERS, $1 25, $1 50, $2. GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED OPERA SLIPPERS, CLOTH AND VELVET, $2, $2 50, to $3. THE RICHMOND OPERA CHENILLE EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, PATTERNS RAISED, VERY HANDSOME, $4 50.
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S OPERA SLIPPERS, IN BLUE, RED, MAROON, $1 25, $1 50, to $1 75. DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR HAND-SEWED GOAT BUTTON BOOTS AT $3 00.

EXAMINE OUR
COMMON-SENSE BOOTS.
BROAD TOES AND LOW, WIDE HEELS, $3 to $6 50. BOX-TOE BOOTS, MADE WITH A LOW, BROAD HEEL, OUR OWN DESIGN, $3 50. SPANISH INSTEP BOOT, MADE OF CURACOA KID, PEBBLE GOAT, MAT TOPS, FOXED WITH STRAIGHT GOAT AND CURACOA KID, ALL FRENCH KID, PRICES $2 50, $3, $3 50, to $5 50. LADIES' GENUINE HAND-SEWED FRENCH KID BOOTS, $5 to $6 50.

ANTI-SQUEAK—ANTI-CREAK
RIDLEY
WATER-PROOF
PAT'D AUG. 13, 1880.

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

MISSES' BUTTON BOOTS,
SIZES 11 TO 2,
MADE OF PEBBLE GOAT, CURACOA KID, STRAIGHT GOAT, FRENCH KID, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, to $3 50.

CHILDREN'S BUTTON BOOTS,
SIZES 7 TO 10½, PEBBLE GOAT, CURACOA AND FRENCH KIDS, $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $1 60, to $2 50.

CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL BOOTS,
90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.

INFANTS' BUTTON BOOTS,
50c. to $1 pair.
BLUE, PINK, BRONZE, WHITE, AND BLACK KID BUTTON BOOTS, 98 cts.
PLATES ADJUSTED FREE OF CHARGE.

TOYS, DOLLS.
OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

OUR NEW CASH SYSTEM IS A MARVEL TO THE LADIES.
NO NOISE OR JOLTING FROM CASH BOYS.
WE MAKE CHANGE AND EXAMINE BILLS WITH GREATER RAPIDITY THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF LEADVILLE, COL., No. 86 BROADWAY, ROOMS No. 12 AND 13, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 3 prox., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on Thursday, Dec. 23, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.
Statement of the financial condition of the company:
Working capital.........$100,000 00
Nov. 1, 1880—Balance surplus account.........51,058 27
Dec. 1, 1880—Net earning for month of November.........18,150 39
.........$187,212 07
Dividend of 7½ cents per share, 200,000 shares.........15,000 00
Balance Dec. 1, 1880.........$172,212 07
D. OLYPHANT TALBOT, Ass't Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessees, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 3d day of January, 1881. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Dec. 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1881. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share has been declared for November, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 27th inst.
Also, an
EXTRA DIVIDEND, (No. 28,)
of same amount, has been declared, payable at the same time and place. Transfers close on the 20th.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1881, OF the bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be paid at maturity by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 40TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors, and for transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1881. The polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The stock transfer-books will close Friday evening, Dec. 24, 1880, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, 1881. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, (LIMITED,) No. 123 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 6, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at Delmonico's, 26th-st., MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1881, at 4 P. M.
HENRY DRAPER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1881. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the (11th) eleventh day of January, 1881, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
FRED TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under chapter 526 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for Improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals, at their office on Vernon-av., near Flushing-st., in the First Ward of said city, until THURSDAY, the 23d day of December, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read, for the construction of an Iron Pivot Bridge, including pier and abutments complete, on Nott-av., over Dutch Kills Creek and Canal, within the Improvement District constituted and entitled by said act. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' said office after the 4th of December inst. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on and after said date, on application of any party desiring to bid.
Dated, Improvement District in Long Island City, Dec. 2, 1880.
PETER G. VAN ALST,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
HENRY B. ANABLE,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN; an American woman preferred, with experience, and willing disposition; none but those having highest references need answer. Address SETTLED HOME, Box No. 125 Times Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS; good wages. Call at No. 403 4th-av., JACQUIN'S Bureau. Apply before 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

UNEXPECTEDLY VACATED, LARGE second story room, nicely furnished, all conveniences, excellent table, home comforts; also, few select table boarders accommodated; references. No. 138 Lexington-av.

A LARGE SUNNY ROOM ON UPPER floor for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for gentlemen; first-class board; proper references. No. 36 West 42d-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET part or whole of second floor, with or without board; house, every modern improvement. No. 128 East 74th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, second and third floor; first class in all appointments; references. No. 48 West 26th-st.

SUNNY FRONT SECOND FLOOR SQUARE room; strictly first-class board. No. 28 5th-av., corner 10th-st. References.

NO. 2,121 5TH-AV., HARLEM.—CHOICE of rooms, with excellent table; home comforts; families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 151 EAST 37TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large rooms, southern exposure, with or without board; references.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS, with board; private bath. No. 29 East 33d-st.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM TO LET, WITH board. No. 9 East 46th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board; references.

NO. 46 EAST 38TH-ST.—ELEGANT, FURnished floor, with private table.

NO. 208 WEST 44TH-ST.—A SUNNY HALL room to let, with board.

AT NO. 329 WEST 127TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 124 WEST 22D-ST.—TO RENT, A NEATLY furnished room and closet, with running water; private family; reference exchanged; rent, including gas and fuel, $5 per week.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only at No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR; ALSO, rooms for gentlemen; references. 24 East 20th-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA WINTER HOME COLONY—Near St. Johns and sea; 10 acres land and 100 young orange trees, $500 cash. OWNER, Box No. 1,230 Post Office.

HOTELS.

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL, BROADWAY and 59th-st.—Wall-st. 30 minutes via Elevated Railroad. Several handsome suites overlooking Broadway entrance to Park, $20, $25, and $30 for two persons, including board. Elevator, electric bells, hot and cold water, and bath-rooms on each floor. Transient, $2 50 per day. European plan. Rooms 75 cents upward. Restaurant at popular prices. JOHN A. HICKS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Express for Baltimore, except Sunday, 1 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
19 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 20, 1880.
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, 4:30, 7:30 A. M., 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:45, 1:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 1:30, 3, 4, 5:40, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 6, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and, excepting Sunday night, for Montreal, via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
9 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Auburn Road stations and for Montreal via St. Albans.
11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252, 389, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILROAD,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West, sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
MODEL FAST LINE TO THE WEST, via Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
On and after Dec. 1, Passenger Trains leave Central Railroad of New-Jersey Depot from the foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
9 A. M., except Sunday, for Washington and the West, with Parlor Cars attached.
7 P. M., Daily, for Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Entire train runs through to Chicago, also Through Cars to Cincinnati.
11:30 P. M., Daily, for Washington and the West, with Sleeping Cars attached.
The B. and O. PALACE SLEEPING CARS attached to all Trains.
No other Line makes faster time to the West. Trains arrive from the West at 6:40 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9:20 P. M.
Principal New-York Office, 315 Broadway, also 944 Broadway. Tickets secured and baggage checked through to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after Monday next, Dec. 20, the commission or five cent hours on the different lines and branches operated by this company will be as follows:
From 5:30 to 8:30 A. M.
From 4:30 to 7:30 P. M.
F. K. HAIN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:10, 10, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:05, 4:40, 4:45, 5:35, 6:40, 8, 11:20 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH, VIA NEW-YORK, Woodhaven and Rockaway R. R. Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows: From Hunter's Point—6:30, 11:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. Leave Rockaway—7:40 A. M.; 3:10, 6:10 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IDA RAUTENBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ida Rautenberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE HOLIDAY COMEDY,

NEEDLES AND PINS.

Exquisitely put on the stage.—TELEGRAM.
Brimming with comical situations.—WORLD.
Not a dull line in it.—SUN.
Bursts of laughter at every moment.—TRUTH.
Inexhaustible mine of merriment.—MERCURY.
Entirely bright and refreshing.—TRIBUNE.
The evening passes like magic.—TIMES.

THREE HOURS OF MERRIMENT, MUSIC, AND SPECTACLE!
Mr. James Lewis, Charles Fisher, John Drew, John Brand, Misses Fanny Morant, Ada Rehan, May Fielding, Maggie Harold, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
THE NURSERY COTILLION A GREAT HIT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS may be ordered now for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR MATINEES.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. 14th-st. & B'way.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.........Proprietor and Manager
Revival for a limited number of times of the
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of the great success of the season of 1878-9, Bronson Howard's charming society drama,
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:45.
Seats can be secured by mail, telegraph, or telephone.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of the production of Herman Merivale's play,
FORGET ME NOT,
Mr. WALLACK is compelled to announce that the bright and greatly successful comedy,
THE GUV'NOR,
can only be given TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES FOR THE PRESENT.
FORGET ME NOT
Will be produced on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
THE SCENERY, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.
Characters by
Mr. OSMOND TEARLE,
Mr. HARRY EDWARDS, Mr. GERALD EYRE,
Miss ROSE COGHLAN,
Her first appearance in three months.
Mme. PONISI, Miss STELLA BONIFACE,
Miss AGNES ELLIOT,
and others.
Due notice will be given of the reproduction of THE GUV'NOR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCIA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
TWENTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 17, (for the last time,)
Donizetti's opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo, Signor RAVELLI; Enrico Ashton, Signor GALASSI, and Lucia, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER.
Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor ARDITI.
LAST GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, DEC. 18, at 2 o'clock,
Verdi's chef d'œuvre,
AIDA.
Signori CAMPANINI, GALASSI, NOVARA, MONTI, Miss A. L. CARY and Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
SPECIAL NOTICE—SUNDAY, DEC. 19, GRAND SACRED CONCERT will take place, (positively the last this season,) in which Mme. ETELKA GERSTER will sing for the first time this season in concert.
POPULAR PRICES.
See special advertisement.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, (last time,)
LA SONNAMBULA.
Signor CAMPANINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, and Mme. ETELKA GERSTER, (her last appearance but two this year.)
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, (first time,)
IL TROVATORE.
VALLERIA, CARY, GALASSI, and CAMPANINI.
THURSDAY, DEC. 23, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, (last appearance but one of ETELKA GERSTER.)
MARTHA.
FRIDAY, DEC. 24, (last night,)
DON GIOVANNI.
Opera commences at 8. Box-office open from 8 till 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. EXTRA NIGHT.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT—THURSDAY, DEC. 23.
In consequence of the great demand for OPERA BOXES, a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, when the whole of the SUBSCRIBERS' BOXES will be put on sale to the general public. Early applications to secure the same for that evening should be made forthwith to the BOX-OFFICE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, at 8 P. M.
MME. ETELKA GERSTER'S only appearance in a concert.
MME. ALWINA VALLERIA.
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
MME. MARIE L. SWIFT.
MME. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
SIGNOR GALASSI.
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
SIGNOR RAVELLI.
and SIGNOR CAMPANINI.
FULL BAND AND CHORUS.
Conductor.........SIGNOR ARDITI.
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GRAND HEBREW FAIR
AT THE
Metropolitan Concert Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

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Last week of | J. H. Haverly's | Last week of
100 Black 100 | Latest | 100 Perform'rs 100
Georgia Minstrels. | Departure. | Colossal Carnival.
The Greatest Novelty in Modern Minstrelsy.
Last 2 Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, for the Holidays, Abbey's Mammoth Pantomime and Specialty Company.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.
GRAND OPENING OF THE
JOHN H. MURRAY
NEW AND BEST CIRCUS
AT THE AQUARIUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.
IMMENSE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
VERY POPULAR PRICES.

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HARRIGAN & HART.........Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON.........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and DURING THE WEEK,
HARRIGAN & HART
In Edward Harrigan's new comic play, entitled the MULLIGAN GUARDS' NOMINEE.
New and Original Music by Mr. Dave Braham.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

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Every evening at 8:30; Saturday Matinee at 2.

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"The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis."
HENRY E. ABBEY.........Lessee and Manager
SECOND MONTH, SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, LAWRENCE BARRETT begins an engagement, with strong supporting cast, in a translation and adaptation from the Spanish of Estébanes, by W. D. Howells, Esq., entitled,
YORICK'S LOVE.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. EXTRA.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
For first week of engagement
LAWRENCE BARRETT
in YORICK'S LOVE.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
LAST WEEK OF MATRIMONY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
First time of Bartley Campbell's great Irish play,
MY GERALDINE.

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FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.
Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY daily (Sundays included) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via Annex boats.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
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For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 7, 11:00 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 6, 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...12:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 8th...10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.........12:00 M.
Tuesday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...5:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...6:30 P. M.	Friday, 17th.........7:30 A. M.

Weather permitting.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 24 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

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RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE,
the noted English Quaker Blue. The best and cheapest in the end. No sediment—A GENUINE BLUEING. Always satisfactory. For sale by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT and PARK & TILFORD. Retail trade supplied by F. H. LEGGETT & CO., AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., and by the agents,
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SEE THE BRILLIANT ARRAY OF LITERARY ATTRACTIONS for the Holidays in the December and January numbers of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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THE HOLIDAYS.
Buy your Christmas Presents at the Exchange for Women's Work. Invitations for parties and receptions directed and sent. No. 4 East 20th-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
1880. LECTURE COURSE. 1881.
Dr. JOHN LORD'S
GREAT LECTURE, (Rewritten for the occasion,)
DANIEL WEBSTER,
THIS FRIDAY EVENING.
Tickets and seats at the Hall.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
REHEARSAL (FULL PROGRAMME) FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 3 P. M.
SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY, Dec. 18.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PHILHARMONIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano;
Mr. W. C. TOWER, Tenor;
Mr. MAX TREUMANN, Baritone.
Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day.........Handel
Soprano, Tenor, Chorus, and Orchestra.
Symphony No. 4, D minor, op. 120.........Schumann
"The Welding of the Sword," "Siegfried,"......Wagner
Symphonic Poem, "Orpheus".........Liszt
Turkish March, Chorus of Dervishes, March and Chorus } "Ruins of Athens"..Beethoven
Admission, Rehearsal, 75 cents; admission, Concert, $1; reserved seats, Rehearsal, 50c. extra; reserved seats, Concert, 50c. and 75c. extra.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Six Concerts and twelve Rehearsals, $8; Concerts only, $6; Rehearsals only, $4. Tickets and reserved seats at Chandler's, No. 173 Montague-st.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY MATINEE.
RAFAEL JOSEFFY and THEODORE THOMAS
With his Unrivaled Orchestra,
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 18, at 2.
PROGRAMME.
SYMPHONY in F major, op. 9.........Hermann Goetz
CONCERTO No. 5, E flat.........Beethoven
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
PIANO SOLOS { a. Nocturne, E flat.........Field
b. Barcarolle.........Schubert-Liszt
c. Souvenir d'Amérique Valses, (New).........Joseffy
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
CAPRICCIO, op. 4, (by request).........Herman Graedener
PIANO CONCERTO in F minor.........Adolphe Henselt
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. At Steinway Hall, G. Schirmer's, E. Schuberth & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT AT 8. CHICKERING HALL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
J. L. STODDARD'S
Intensely interesting lecture on the
PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.
SUPERB AND GENUINE ILLUSTRATIONS.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, 25c. and 50c. extra. Seats secured at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.
LAST NIGHT, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 8.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
SALVINI,
Supported by an American Company.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
HAMLET.
SATURDAY (Evening).........LA MORTE CIVILE
MONDAY.........OTHELLO
WEDNESDAY.........(David Garrick).........SULLIVAN
THURSDAY.........GLADIATOR
SATURDAY (Evening).........OTHELLO
Seats for second week now ready.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.........Proprietor and Manager
EIGHTH WEEK OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
EVERY EVENING at 8 and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
HIAWATHA.
In preparation for the Holidays the fairy spectacle,
BABES IN THE WOOD.
The model of the principal scene can now be seen at Macy's, corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE,
Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.
LAST SEVEN PERFORMANCES OF
LAWN-TENNIS and DJAKH and DJILL.
LAWN-TENNIS and DJAKH and DJILL.
Dec. 24, by arrangement with R. D'Oyly Carte, H. B. Farnie's only version of
OLIVETTE.
OLIVETTE.
Sale of seats commences Saturday, Dec. 18.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st. & B'way. | J. H. Haverly.....Prop. and Manager
INGOMAR, TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MARY ANDERSON. | TO-NIGHT AS
MARY ANDERSON. | PARTHENIA,
MARY ANDERSON. | IN
MARY ANDERSON. | INGOMAR.
Supported by Mr. MILNES LEVICK and her own company. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Love; or, Countess and Serf; Thursday, Friday, Sat., The Hunchback.

A CHRISTMAS SUPPER AND BAZAAR will be held at Seventeenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 17. A musical programme will be rendered. Address by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Admission, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BIRCH AND BACKUS. OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.
The new piece received with screams.
SCENES AT ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S.
A roaring bill this Week.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
POOLE & DONNELLY.........Lessees and Managers
RESERVED SEATS (Orchestra Circle and Balcony) 50c.
ANNIE PIXLEY, IN M'LISS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES for the people in the Great Hall at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Dec. 18, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, of New-York City. Subject—"Four Centuries of Italian Painting." (Illustrated.)
Tickets can be obtained gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's bookstore, No. 23 Murray-st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
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WANTED—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR GENERAL with a cash capital of $100,000 and an unblemished character; business thoroughly established; net profits, $50,000. Address CANDOR, Box No. 115 Times Office.

CHARLES P. CLINCH DEAD

HIS THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

SURVIVING THIRTEEN ADMINISTRATIONS—RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE WHEN NEAR 80—THE GREAT VALUE OF HIS SERVICES—EARLY LIFE—MRS. A. T. STEWART'S ONLY SURVIVING BROTHER.

Charles Powell Clinch, the only surviving brother of Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart, and the only Assistant Collector of the Port that New-York City ever had, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 3 East Thirty-fourth-street. He was out riding the previous afternoon, and in the evening entertained his sister at tea. When she left him he was apparently in his usual health. At 9 o'clock he was taken with convulsions arising from an attack of gout—to which he had long been a sufferer—in the stomach, and he never rallied. He was born at No. 87 Pine-street, in this City, Oct. 20, 1797, and was, consequently, in his eighty-fourth year. His father, James Clinch, was a wealthy ship-chandler, who by his first wife had four children, viz.: James, Charles P., Maria, who never married, and Cornelia, the widow of the great dry goods millionaire. Mr. Clinch was left independently well off by his father's death, and did not engage in active business during his young days except for a short period, when he held a subordinate position in the City Bank. He was through life a pronounced Democrat, and at the time spoken of and afterward took an active interest in politics. He was elected to the Legislature in 1834, 1835, and 1836, serving with such men as William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, and Preston King. Previous to this he had acted for a while as City editor of the *Aurora*, one of the early New-York newspapers, then published in Wall-street, and during his time he contributed anonymously a series of political articles to that paper, exposing and upsetting the plans of the Whigs, which attracted a great deal of attention. In 1840 he was a Sachem in Tammany Hall.

A large part of Mr. Clinch's inheritance was invested in insurance stocks, which were rendered valueless by the great fire of 1835, and it was in consequence of this misfortune that he accepted a position in the Custom-house. He was appointed an Inspector of Customs by Collector Jesse Hoyt on March 29, 1838, Martin Van Buren being then President. On April 28, 1839, Collector Hoyt promoted him to a Deputy Collectorship, which he held until 1857, when Collector Heman J. Redfield made him a special deputy, with power to act in the Collector's absence. On March 17, 1863, Collector Hiram Barney created for him the position of Assistant Collector, from which he resigned on Nov. 6, 1876, to take effect Nov. 30 of that year. No one has since been appointed to that place. From Nov. 18, 1865, to May 16, 1866, he filled the office of Collector, rendered vacant by the suicide of Preston King. His intimate friend, John Van Buren, sought to have him formally appointed Collector, but he refused to accept it, on the ground that he would be compelled to forfeit his independence. When he resigned, his old associates presented him with an album containing all their portraits, which cost $500, and an address in which they styled him the Nestor of the United States Customs service. Mr. Clinch thus held continuous office in the Custom-house for over 38 years, under no fewer than 13 Administrations of different politics. His resignation was brought about through the entreaties of his sister after the death of her husband, which occurred in April, 1876. She made him a present of the house in which he died, and furnished it for him. He had previously resided at Stapleton, Staten Island, where at his death he still owned a handsome residence and grounds. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics or business. He was twice married. His last wife died about 10 years ago. He leaves an adopted daughter, who is unmarried.

Mr. Clinch was looked upon as possessing more knowledge on the subject of American Customs, revenue, and navigation laws than any other living man, and his judgment was always trusted implicitly by his associates in office. This fact and his sterling integrity made his retention a necessity under successive Administrations, although his bluntness and independence of character were such as would have, over and over again, caused the speedy removal of a less valuable public servant. Many anecdotes are told by his old colleagues illustrative of this and other of his distinguishing traits. Special Treasury Agent Jayne once informed him that he was about to take proceedings against his brother, now dead, for violation of the revenue laws. The old gentleman, without moving a muscle, responded: "Well, Sir, if he is guilty let him be punished like any one else." When the news of Lee's surrender was received in this City, Mr. Clinch seized an American flag, and, rushing into the rotunda, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" from beginning to end. His tastes were always of a marked literary character, and he was a devoted friend of art and the drama. Among his intimate friends were Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet; the late James Gordon Bennett, Thurlow Weed, Miss Stebbins, the sculptress, and many others similarly distinguished. He himself was a poet of no mean ability, and copies of a volume of scattered pieces which he once published have sold at auction as high as $[illegible]. He was the author of three dramas, one of which, entitled "The First of May in New-York," was performed with success on the boards of the old Broadway Theatre. He also contributed largely to the press. There were not many better Shakespearean scholars in the United States than he. He knew the great poet's works by heart almost from end to end, and took pleasure in reciting them by the hour on the slightest provocation. In addition to his other accomplishments, he was an excellent extemporaneous speaker and a first-rate amateur actor. The late Alexander T. Stewart admired him heartily, and was during his life his warm friend. His funeral will take place on Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the Church of the Incarnation. His remains will be taken to Stapleton and buried beside those of his second wife in the Moravian Cemetery there.

A meeting of heads of departments was held in the Collector's room in the Custom-house yesterday afternoon to take suitable action respecting Mr. Clinch's death. Collector Merritt presided, and in stating the object of the gathering spoke of him as "one of the best officers ever appointed to a position here, and one who, without regard to personal or political associations, commanded the confidence and regard not only of his associates but also of the business community whose duties brought them in contact with him." On motion of Gen. Palmer, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the mover, Deputy Collector Wynkoop, Chief of the Correspondence Bureau Treior, Naval Officer Burt, and Mr. Neibuhr, an old Custom-house broker, was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. After they had done so eulogistic speeches were made by Gen. Palmer, Deputy Collector Briggs, and Deputy Collector Wynkoop. The last-named, who was Mr. Clinch's associate for many years, spoke of him as a very kind-hearted man, who was always ready to do another a service and to forget anything unpleasant that might have occurred in his intercourse with his fellows; as a very thorough man, who for years after his first appointment to office made a special study of the laws appertaining to it; as a very precise man, particularly in the use of language, always saying exactly what he meant and could prove, and as a sturdily honest and fearless man, ever maintaining firmly his convictions of what was right and just. These, Mr. Wynkoop said, were the salient points of Mr. Clinch's character as he knew him. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. As many of the Custom-house officers as can do so will attend the funeral.

AIDING THE POOR CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society have issued their annual Christmas appeal for poor children, and ask for donations of money to purchase food and clothing for the destitute little ones under their care. The society supports 21 industrial schools, open to all children who cannot attend the public schools. They maintain six lodging-houses, three free reading-rooms, a sick children's mission, and in the Summer a home at Bath, Long Island, for poor children. The work of the year is given by the society as follows: There were during the past year in the six lodging-houses 13,463 different boys and girls, 302,387 meals and 180,597 lodgings were supplied. In the 21 day and 11 evening schools were 9,683 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed. (400,473 warm meals were supplied;) 3,764 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West; 2,384 were aided with food, medicine, &c.; through the Sick Children's Mission; 3,094 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Seaside Home," (averaging about 200 per week;) 551 girls have been instructed in the use of the sewing-machine in the Girls' Lodging-house and in the industrial schools. There have been 7,807 orphans in the lodging-houses; $6,601 05 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Banks. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 29,757. Gifts of clothing and provisions may be sent to the central office, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded. Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of George S. Coe, Treasurer. William A. Booth, President Third National Bank, No. 20 Nassau-street; George S. Coe, Treasurer, American Exchange National Bank, No. 128 Broadway; C. L. Brace, Secretary, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

MEETING OF THE FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

The Eastern Field Trial's Club held its first regular meeting, after the running yesterday afternoon, at No. 24 Park-place. The Committee on the [illegible] Fund reported that $315 had been raised. The following were elected members: J. H. Slosson, J. De Forrest Grant, R. C. Cornell, H. S. Bloodgood, of Providence; Newton Earle, B. M. Earle, J. Bonk[illegible], Dr. S. Fleet Speir, and Charles Fiske. Messrs. J. E. Young, G. B. Grinnell, Col. J. Gordon, of Mississippi, and Col. S. D. Bruce were elected honorary members. Mr. G. M. Bassford, the owner of the setter Iron Duke, handed in a paper protesting against any dog running in the Club stakes that had been entered for them after Nov. 18. The entries for the match, which was to be run on the 4th of December, were to close on the 18th November. An effort was made to keep them open until the day of the match, which was afterward postponed until the 8th inst. On that day Mr. Jacob Pentz went to Robbin's Island with his dog, which, in the absence of judges, he ran the dog and claimed a walk-over. Mr. Bassford said that on the 6th inst. he was ready with his dog, and a discussion of some length followed. A motion to have the Club Stakes run on Tuesday, the 21st inst., was lost, and it was finally decided to declare the running of the Club Stakes impracticable, and to refund the stakes to the subscribers. Then followed the nominations for officers for the next year. The President, Dr. H. F. Aten, was renominated, but he absolutely declined to run, and the following were then nominated: John G. Heckscher, J. O. Donner, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, and Col. Jacob Pentz. Among those nominated for Vice-Presidents were Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Charles H. Raymond, H. W. Livingston, R. B. Roosevelt, and R. C. Cornell. George F. Leach was nominated for Treasurer.

A NEW PASTOR INSTALLED.

SERVICES IN THE LEE-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the assembling of the Congregational Council in the Lee-Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to examine the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, formerly a member of the Rock River Methodist Conference, and to install him in the pastorate of the church, if he was found sound in doctrine. In accordance with the call, about 20 Congregational clergymen assembled yesterday afternoon. Among those present were the Rev. Messrs. H. S. Carpenter, H. M. Scudder, R. P. Hubbard, T. R. Slicer, S. D. Halliday, W. R. Davis, S. H. Virgin, A. P. Foster, A. H. Bradford, Richard G. Green, Samuel Scoville, W. M. Barbour, H. M. Storrs, Edward Beecher, and Lyman Abbott. All the churches invited to take part in the Council were represented except the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs's church, and the church at Orange Valley. The Lee-Avenue Church is a very large one, but it is not large enough to hold Dr. Storrs and a representative of Plymouth Church at the same time. Dr. Lyman Abbott called the Council to order, and the Rev. W. R. Davis was elected Moderator. The Rev. H. M. Storrs made the opening prayer. After some preliminary discussion, the Secretary read the church record, showing the call that was extended to Mr. Crafts, and the letter accompanying the call. The letter expressed a belief in God, in the Holy Spirit, the inspiration of the Scriptures, baptism, the Lord's Supper, the resurrection of the dead, and punishment of the wicked after death—a creed that seems to cover the ground pretty fully. After some discussion as to the regularity of Mr. Craft's dismissal from the Rock River Conference, and as to his beliefs, Mr. Storrs moved that the papers submitted be considered perfectly satisfactory, and that the examination be proceeded with. This motion was carried, and Mr. Crafts read a statement of his belief, saying that he came of Christian parents, had always lived under Christian influences, had made a profession of religion when he was 12 years old; that he began preaching in 1867, and that he thought the Congregational the best form of church government. A number of questions touching his belief were then asked of Mr. Crafts by the members of the council. "I intend," said Mr. Crafts, "to obey the laws of Congregational fellowship." It was then decided that the examination, having been satisfactory, should be suspended. A congratulatory letter from the Rev. Dr. Eggleston was read, and it was ordered that the new Pastor should be installed the same evening. This programme was carried out, the church being well filled. The Rev. Lyman Abbott preached the installation sermon, the Rev. H. M. Scudder made the address to the Pastor, the Rev. William L. Barbour made the address to the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Bradford made the installation prayer.

ON TRIAL FOR COUNTERFEITING.

AWAITING THE VERDICT IN STANLEY'S CASE—RUNYON OBTAINS BAIL.

George Stanley, who is married, and lives at Seventy-sixth-street and Second-avenue, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment accusing him of making and having in his possession, with criminal intent, counterfeit silver coin of the description known as trade dollars. He was arrested in May last near, and just after leaving, his residence, and the Secret Service officers found in his house a number of bottles, acids, files, and other materials, and on his person a package containing 100 counterfeit trade dollars. On the trial yesterday it was contended by the Government that the implements were used in making counterfeit money, but the defense insisted that Stanley was an amateur photographer, and used the captured articles in that work. In furtherance of this theory they produced an improvised camera obscura, made of the body of an old accordeon, a piece of stove-pipe, and some window-glass. Judge Benedict, however, ruled out all of these remarkable tools as irrelevant, and the prisoner was tried for having the money in his possession. The prisoner testified in his own behalf that he did not know the contents of the package, and that it had been given him to deliver to a third person. The person who gave it to him was a laborer named Connolly, who appeared and testified that the package was handed to him by a boy, whom he did not know, with the request that it should be given to Stanley, and that Stanley should be requested to deliver it to a person familiarly known as "Billy." The jury, having failed to agree after a retirement of about three hours, was locked up for the night, with instructions to return a sealed verdict this morning.

William Runyon and William Spike, two members of the gang of counterfeiters arrested in this City and Brooklyn last week, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. Runyon waived examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to await further examination next week. His sureties are John S. Harmer, of Newark, Greene County, N. Y.; George W. Hill, of No. 106 Rapelye-street, and Michael Moran, of No. 143 Summit-street, Brooklyn. Runyon denied that in his transactions with the detective, Van Horn, he had ever seen any counterfeit money, though he admitted that they had conversed about counterfeit money which Van Horn had said was shortly to be bought. In this connection, however, he said he told Van Horn, whom he knew under the name of Smith, that he did not think it was a safe business to go into. A number of witnesses testified that they had known Runyon for many years, and that he was a man of good character.

TERRORIZED BY ROUGHS.

The laborers employed on the reservoir now being built at Kensico, Westchester County, for the new water supply of this City, were paid off on Wednesday. About midnight on Thursday a number of them visited the village of White Plains, and commenced spending their money freely in all the bar-rooms they could find. They fell in with some of the roughs of the village, "treated" them, and soon the whole crowd was under the influence of bad rum and gin. They had a number of brawls along Railroad-avenue, and their boisterous talk alarmed the neighborhood. Four of the gang, when opposite the residence of the Rev. F. B. Van Kleek, Rector of Grace Church, had a hot dispute, and an attempt was made to rob the only one of their number who had any money left. He ran on to the front stoop of the rectory, the others remaining out on the sidewalk, and rang the bell violently, waking up the family and very much alarming them. Mr. Van Kleek opened his window and asked what they were doing there. The man on the stoop said his companions were trying to rob him and that he wanted protection. Just at this juncture, George See, the Chief of Police of the village, came up and got the men away from the rectory. A young man named C. Paulding, who was returning to his home, turned another gang away from the front door of the bank, which he supposed they were going to enter. Yesterday morning four White Plains roughs, named Thomas Birmingham, John Haley, Thomas Anderson, and Benjamin Dingwell, all pretty drunk, having been out, it was said, all night with the Kensico rioters, entered the saloon of Charles Hatfield, on Orawanpum-street, and there assaulted a young colored man named Joseph Edmunds. Birmingham, Haley, and Anderson were arrested and locked up in the county jail.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE BUT NOT KILLED.

The passenger who alighted from the Peekskill special train at Sing Sing on Tuesday evening and told a story of a remarkable escape from death, which was published in THE TIMES on Wednesday, saw yesterday Patrick Boylan, engineer of locomotive No. 61, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The passenger said that the accuracy of his story having been impugned, he would like to have the engineer's version of it. "Why," said he, "do you suppose I am blind that I can't see a man when he is on the tracks right in front of my headlight? Why, I am willing to swear that man was struck by my engine, as told by you in the paper, and, Sir, he shot right up in the air at least 30 feet, with both his arms extended. Just come here and I'll show you the proof of what I am telling you," and he led the passenger to the front of the locomotive, and pointed with pride to the right side of the cross-beam, where the varnished paint looked as though a piece of emery-paper had been hastily drawn over it, scratching it a little. That abrasion was not there when the locomotive started from the Grand Central Depot, and it was there when it arrived at Yonkers. Conductor Calkins, who ran the 5:40 on Tuesday evening, said yesterday that he had no doubt his engineer had struck the tramp, but that by good luck he was not hurt much. To be sure, said he, it seems incredible, but that does not disprove it. The appearance of the man as he was being assisted to the station was that of a person who had been roughly tossed to the side of the road.

REFORM IN THE EXCISE OFFICE.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and at the suggestion of Commissioner Friedsam, a plan was adopted to thwart the rascally sharpers who for a long time have fleeced applicants for licenses with impunity. An applicant had to run the gantlet in Mulberry and Houston streets, and on the very steps of the Excise Office, of a lot of fellows who tried to induce him to visit the notaries who have offices in liquor stores in the neighborhood. These worthies fleeced the applicant out of what they could induce him to pay for filling out an application blank, and then he was requested to subscribe for one of Kelly's newspapers on the representation that no Excise Inspector or policeman would deal harshly with a liquor-dealer who showed the receipt for a subscription to either of the papers in question. Yesterday the Chief Clerk was directed to inform his subordinates that application blanks must only be issued to the applicants themselves, and that if requested, the clerks in the Excise Office should fill out such blanks, which will be sworn to before one of the Commissioners. If there is a pressure of business the Commissioners may permit respectable notaries to occupy desks in the Excise Office. They will not be permitted to charge more than 25 cents for each application that passes through their hands.

HELP FOR ORPHANS AND THE AGED

RECEPTIONS AT TWO PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTIONS—REPORTS READ.

The every-day quiet of the modest little brick Home for Old Men and Aged Couples at No. 487 Hudson-street was pleasantly varied yesterday afternoon by a reception to the friends of the institution. The people arrived at 3 o'clock, and after listening to the addresses and readings of reports sat down to a dinner. Aged people who were strong enough to leave their beds received the visitors, thanking them separately for donations received during the year. Bishop Potter, the President, was unable to be present, and his place was filled by the Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle. The Trustees, in presenting their annual report, expressed their gratitude to the friends for their pecuniary support and their kind encouragement and gentle sympathy to the aged inmates. This Home was founded in 1872. While St. Luke's afforded a refuge for aged Christian women, there was no place under church influences open to receive old men, or where an aged couple could pass their declining years together. It was also desired to extend a home to those who had once been prosperous, and while so unfortunate as to lose their property still retained their good names. Since then the Home has prospered, notwithstanding the many difficulties arising from the peculiar nature of the work. Since the beginning of the year 11 persons have been admitted. Admission was refused to those whose bodily infirmities were so serious as to require the attention given in a hospital. The finances are in good condition, and the gifts received during the year were numerous. The Home is entirely dependent upon contributions for its maintenance. The admission fee of $250 is placed in a permanent fund, which is not used for current expenses. This fund now amounts to about $18,000. When the reading of the report was finished Dr. Tuttle again expressed gratitude for the liberal support given to the Home, and added that its success was remarkable. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, the Rev. Mr. Backus, of the Holy Apostles' Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. John's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Appleton, a retired clergyman. A choir from St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church sang several hymns. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were: Hermann H. Cammann, Thomas P. Cummings, Lloyd W. Wells, William A. Duncan, Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Augustus H. Ward, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mrs. Julian Botts, Mrs. Josiah Thompson, Mrs. Alfred Ogden, Mrs. E. N. Dickerson, Mrs. Hiram Young, Mrs. Samuel Carey, Mrs. G. S. Schermerhorn, Miss E. C. Brennan, Miss Emily Beach, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Howard, Miss Clara Fanshaw, Miss M. E. Palmer, Mrs. Grace Hustace, Miss M. Guion, Miss Kate Comstock, Miss M. Morgan, and Miss Margaret Richards.

The children of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, at Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, treated their benevolent managers yesterday afternoon to a pleasant reception. The institution was founded in 1835. It now supports nearly 200 children, and, judging from their appearance, the printed bill of fare and the expense account for clothing, they are well cared for. The parlor on the first floor was reserved yesterday for the exercises. The boys and girls were dressed in their best, and recited their parts and sang with much success. The report of the managers, which was read during an intermission in the entertainment, showed that a new impulse had been given to the asylum. They wished they could enumerate the many instances which came to their notice during the last year to encourage the work, but that was not possible. It was a great satisfaction to know that the children were well cared for and well taught. During the last year 37 children were sent West. In the Summer the Superintendent of the sitting-room visited them and found them happy and improved in every way. This experience led the managers to believe that, as a general rule, the welfare, improvement, and prospects of the children are advanced by finding homes for them with the agricultural class in the Western States. The past year was one of unusual healthfulness in the asylum. The appearance of scarlet fever at one time caused much anxiety and watchfulness, but the requirements were well met. The children had been taken on frequent excursions to Coney Island during the Summer. Many of the parents showed an appreciation of the benefits their children received.

DIPHTHERIA IN BROOKLYN.

SIX HUNDRED CASES IN A MONTH—DEFECTIVE PLUMBING ONE CAUSE.

Diphtheria still continues to claim a good many victims in Brooklyn, although the Board of Health of that city have adopted every means within reach to prevent the spread of the disease. During the month of November 591 cases were reported, 220 of which terminated fatally. Up to date, during the present month, 345 cases have been reported, 108 of which have had a fatal termination. Defective plumbing, it is believed, has much to do with the continued prevalence of the disease. A report made to the Board of Health by the Board of City Works yesterday morning assigns this, in the opinion of Sanitary Superintendent Raymond, to be the principal cause for the epidemic. The fact is stated that out of 12,829 manhole covers in the city 2,658 have solid covers. The sewers are therefore not properly ventilated, and when the tide rises the poisonous gases, which should escape through the perforated manhole covers into the open air, are forced into the connections of the private houses.

The following letter from J. B. Elliott, of No. 486 Clinton-avenue, will serve as a specimen of many that are sent to the Board of Health daily: "I trust you will urge with all possible force the necessity of giving outside vent to our sewer drainage. I am about repairing leaks in my cellar drain-pipes, and it is frightful to notice the pressure and escape of gas from the main in the street hissing through the smallest opening in the joints of the drain-pipe inside. It was a great oversight in the start that no provision was made in our sewerage system for the escape of gases from the mains. Our first duty now is to remedy the evil. After, it will be time to discuss other means, if necessary, to prevent the spread of diphtheria or other malignant disease in our city." The Health authorities are of opinion that diphtheria will speedily vanish if the solid iron covers of the manholes are replaced by perforated covers.

THE FULTON MARKET SHEDS.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S ORDER EFFECTUALLY CARRIED OUT YESTERDAY.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 was driven up to the front of Fulton Market, and a few minutes later Inspector of Buildings William H. Esterbrook appeared, accompanied by his deputy, and the work of demolishing the unsafe sheds encircling the market was begun on the Beekman-street side, under virtue of Judge Van Brunt's order. The owners of the sidewalk stands seemed to realize for the first time that they were to be interfered with, and there was a general scurrying about to remove their wares to a place of safety, while the most violent indignation was expressed against the action of the City authorities. The butchers and other legitimate marketmen, on the contrary, were filled with rejoicing. They asserted that for years past they have been so hemmed in that they have been prevented from properly displaying their wares, and their business has suffered accordingly. Capt. Radly, of the hook and ladder company, and 12 of his men, armed with hatchets and fire-hooks, soon littered the pavement with rotted planks and beams. A great crowd, which temporarily rendered traffic impossible, gathered in the adjoining streets, and encouraged them with facetious remarks. By 2 o'clock Beekman and Front streets had been cleared and the firemen turned their attention to the Fulton-street side, which they effectually disposed of long before dark. A swarm of ragged women and children pounced upon the débris as it fell and carried it away in all directions without molestation.

THE SEIDENBERG FAILURE.

Among members of the tobacco trade the utmost surprise continued to be manifested yesterday at the failure of Seidenberg & Co., which took place on Wednesday afternoon. No further information as to the amount of the firm's liabilities could be obtained, Mr. Seidenberg saying that it would be impossible for him to make a full statement for some weeks. The liabilities are estimated not to exceed $500,000, and at one of the commercial agencies it was reported to be the general opinion that the firm would pay dollar for dollar; that they had suspended just as soon as they saw that their creditors were to be injured if they continued in business, and before it became impossible for them to see their way clearly to an honorable and satisfactory settlement. The course of the firm was regarded in the trade as an indication of their entire honesty and desire to treat their creditors—most of whom are Havana firms—with fairness and frankness.

PAYING ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of Election who served at the late election in this City will be paid off by United States Marshal Payn next week. The payments will be made in the Marshal's office, in the Post Office Building, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., beginning on Monday next with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Assembly District Supervisors. On Tuesday those from the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts will be paid off; on Wednesday those from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Districts, and on Thursday those from the remaining districts. For the convenience of those not paid on the days specified the accounts will be kept open and payments made between 9 and 3 o'clock daily until Jan. 31, 1881.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The John H. Murray circus will open at the Aquarium on Monday.

A "Christmas" rifle-match will be contested at Creedmoor to-morrow beginning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. John Lord, of Stamford, will deliver a lecture on "Daniel Webster" in Association Hall this evening.

S. Sherwood, of Westport, R. I., who was suffocated with gas in a room at Earle's Hotel, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Yesterday the members of the Cotton Exchange, for the first time in many years, failed to carry a resolution to observe Christmas and New Year's Eves as holidays.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith has given the sum of $8,000 to endow a life bed in the Hahnemann Hospital in memory of her deceased parents, John Caswell and Mary Caswell.

A union conference meeting will be held in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, this evening. "Salvation and its Conditions" will be the subject of discussion.

Gov. Cornell has appointed the Hon. Charles R. Daniels, Justice of the Supreme Court, to act as Associate Justice of the General Term of the First Department, in place of the Hon. George C. Barrett.

The Euclecian Society of the New-York University and the Clionian Society of the College of the City of New-York will hold a joint meeting in the college chapel, Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, in Masonic Temple, R. H. Ragan, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture, the second of a course, on "Southern Spain and Morocco." The gentleman illustrates his lectures, and, by reason of his scholarship and extensive travels, is qualified to make them pleasing and instructive.

Seventeen candidates for twelve-hundred-dollar clerkships in the Appraiser's Office and Sub-Treasury were examined under the civil service rules yesterday. Among the visitors were Gen. O. O. Howard, the new commander of West Point; Commissioner of Public Works Dutcher, and Collector Merritt.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against John Green, the colored coachman who, in a quarrel on the morning of Nov. 6, shot Benjamin Staats, a colored waiter, through the heart. The fatal conflict took place at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

The Maritime Association has appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to receive the annual subscriptions for the charity hospitals: William A. Street, Duncan R. Norvell, Alexander Munn, John W. Parker, J. Otto Kook, and Secretary F. W. Houghton. Subscriptions may be sent to the Maritime Exchange.

Superintendent of Public Works Dutcher had a long conference with the Canal Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation and a delegation from the Canal-boat Owners' Association in the rooms of the board yesterday. He promised to do all in his power to advance their efforts to maintain and enlarge the efficiency of the canals.

No dumping-place for snow has yet been designated on the west side of the City. Superintendent Bidgood, of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad, and Inspector Williams conferred yesterday at Police Head-quarters, and the efforts to induce the Dock Commissioners to establish proper dumping places for snow on the West Side will be renewed.

The fifth annual children's carnival and ball will take place in the Academy of Music Monday evening, Feb. 7. Prof. Carl Marwig will superintend the entertainment, which is given in aid of the building fund of the Western Dispensary. Mrs. A. B. Cornell has taken a proscenium box, and has invited Gen. and Mrs. Grant to be present as her guests on that occasion.

While Sergt. James, of the Tombs Police Court squad, was arresting an intoxicated man on Wednesday evening, a by-stander, who claimed to be a special detective, ordered the Sergeant to let the man go. The officer released the prisoner and arrested the bogus detective. The latter gave the name of Rollin K. Burr. Justice Murray sent him to the Island for six months.

The ladies of the New-York Flower Mission appeal to the public for donations of evergreen trimmings and other decorations for the charity hospitals, bright pictures for the insane asylums, and fruit, jellies, beef tea, and groceries for general charitable distribution. Gifts will be gladly received by the Secretary, at No. 309 Fourth-avenue, on Monday and Tuesday.

A hackman named Hilton was thrown from the box of his carriage by the vehicle suddenly running into a deep rut in the roadway of Fifth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. Having been severely hurt, he sued the City for $5,660 damages. A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday awarded him $400. Mr. Jacob A. Cantor for the plaintiff, and Messrs. E. H. Lacombe and John R. Fellows for the City.

An athletic and variety entertainment will be given by the Scottish-American Athletic Club for the benefit of its trainer, Alfred Bodger, in Manhattan Hall, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, Monday evening. Among the sports will be collar-and-elbow wrestling, by Mike Donohue and others, and sparring, in which Sam Collyer, Edwards, and others will take part. A ball will close the festivities.

Frank Day, a young man residing at No. 94 West Fifty-third-street, was brought before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer the charge of having enticed from her home Margaret Hammel, aged 17, of No. 254 West Fourteenth-street. The girl having said that the accused had not abducted her, the prisoner was discharged. The wayward Margaret was taken home by her parents.

John O'Callaghan, the carpenter who, in a quarrel with a fellow-workman named Christopher Reilly in the Park Theatre in July last, assaulted the latter with a chisel, inflicting 13 ugly cuts, was called up for sentence in General Sessions yesterday. He was indicted for felonious assault, but convicted only of assault and battery, the complainant having been the aggressor in the quarrel. Recorder Smyth sentenced O'Callaghan to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A German, who refused to give his name, narrowly escaped severe injury at the Fifty-ninth-street station of the Third-avenue elevated road at 11:30 o'clock last night. He rushed through the door just as a down train had started, and, running headlong against an iron post, was thrown between the moving train and the platform. The train was brought to a stand-still almost immediately, and the man was taken on board. Fortunately, he escaped with some bad bruises and a cut on the chin, caused by his collision with the post.

Charles D. House, who practices as a veterinary surgeon, sued the proprietors of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, a weekly sportsman's newspaper, for libel, because it had published an article denouncing him as a quack. On the trial, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, the defendants pleaded justification. Judge Lawrence held that the article was not a privileged communication, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,000 damages. Messrs. Peckham and Tyler for the plaintiff, and Mr. N. M. Whitehead for the defendants.

William Bennett, a clever young criminal, known to the Police under the aliases of Benson and Levy, was brought to the Tombs Court, yesterday, and three complaints of obtaining goods by trick and device were made against him. Bennett was in the habit of meeting lads intrusted with the delivery of packages and securing the latter by sending the boys with bogus messages for him while he volunteered to hold the packages. He invariably disappeared with the property the moment the lads were out of sight. Bennett was committed for trial in default of bail.

BROOKLYN.

The "Peasants' Festival," in aid of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, realized about $4,000. After a spirited contest the Nereid Boat Club secured the paper six-oared barge, which is valued at $500.

Edward Kennedy, the tug-boat deck-hand who shot and killed Mrs. Nellie Stokes because she refused to become his wife while her husband was living, has withdrawn his plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, entered some days ago, and announced his intention of standing his trial for murder in the first degree.

During a quarrel on the evening of the 14th of November between Philip Grunewald and Peter Maurer, the former aged 14 and the latter aged 13 years, Grunewald drew a pistol and fired at Maurer. The bullet grazed the latter's head. Grunewald was tried yesterday on an indictment charging him with assault and battery, with intent to kill. The jury found him guilty of simple assault and battery.

Commissioners French, Crane, and Jourdan opened bids yesterday for cleaning the streets of the city and removing the ashes during the next five years. A special law provides that the amount to be paid shall not exceed $70,000 a year, but a majority of the bids were in excess of that amount. The lowest bid was $59,999. The contract has not yet been awarded.

Three canal-boats fastened together were found adrift in Gowanus Bay yesterday. The boats, which were unoccupied, had evidently broken away from their moorings at a dock or from a tow during the night. On one of the boats was painted "N. Smith, Whitehall," and on another "R. A. Richards, Whitehall." The third boat had no name on it.

Two brothers named Collins, who were arrested in Naples, Italy, on a charge of swindling a Russian named Eugene Zollenkoff, in Brussels, Belgium, out of a large amount of money, sent the proceeds of the alleged swindling operation to relatives in Brooklyn. The money was detained at the Post Office and counsel for Zollenkoff obtained an injunction restraining the Postmaster from giving up the letters to the relatives of the accused persons. An appeal was taken and the General Term has rendered a decision affirming the injunction.

Edward Wild was arrested in May last on a charge of stealing money from a drawer in Stewart's grocery store, on Fifth-avenue, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. That body refused to indict him, and he was discharged. Wild then brought an action for false imprisonment against Stewart, laying his damages at $5,000. The case was tried yesterday in the City Court, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, R. B. Cadley was reappointed Clerk; James B. Connolly and Jacques Stryker, assistant clerks; P. McFall, jail engineer, and James Doyle, messenger to the board. There was no contest, and the other appointments were left over until the next meeting. The contract for furnishing gas to the Court-house was awarded to the Brooklyn Gas-light Company at $1.90 a thousand cubic feet.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin E. Merritt, of New-Castle, has a very eccentric boarder at his house named Joseph Harts, who went there in April, 1879. Since that time he has imprisoned himself in a dark room, and refuses to speak to any one, making known his wants by writing. He keeps a little spirit-lamp burning, and spends most of his time in bed and reads the morning papers regularly by the light of his spirit-lamp. He is about 40 years old, and has been pronounced incurably insane by Dr. Hammond and by Dr. Choate. He has a wife and daughter living in this City, the former supporting the entire family by singing in church choirs.

Nearly a year ago the Attorney-General brought an action against James Cox, Philip Schulz, and Robert Wilkinson, Trustees of the town of West Chester, to recover about $6,000 of the town's moneys illegally expended in the building of docks. An order was made to examine the Trustees before trial, but Judge Gifford would not allow that, so an appeal was taken from the order of Judge Gifford vacating an order for the examination of the defendants. Judge Gilbert, at a General Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, Brooklyn, Kings County, after hearing Isaac N. Mills, of counsel for the appellants, and Martin J. Keogh, of counsel for the respondents, has reversed the order of Judge Gifford, with $10 costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

The West Hoboken Committee has ordered the issue of $18,000 in thirty-year bonds to redeem a like amount of street improvement certificates which fall due on Jan. 1, and which there is no money in the Treasury to meet.

T. F. McKirgin, of Newark, began suit some time ago against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad to recover damages for the death of his son, aged 8½ years, who was killed on the road. The case was tried yesterday in the Essex County Court, and the jury awarded the plaintiff $800.

James F. Keegan, the reporter who is under indictment for an alleged libel on ex-Senator Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, was arraigned to plead yesterday and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for Wednesday next, and bail was fixed at $1,500. Keegan had no bondsmen present and was taken back to jail.

The case of Dr. Gedicke, the Newark Alderman, who stands convicted of malpractice, was again before the Essex County Court yesterday. Juror Samuel C. Royse was called, and denied that he ever said that Gedicke ought to be convicted whether he was innocent or guilty. The case was set down for argument on Thursday next.

The counsel for Frank Lammens, one of the condemned Newark murderers, have given notice to Prosecutor Abeel that they will apply on Monday next for a new trial. The application will be made to Chancellor Runyon for a writ of error, and will be based on exceptions taken to Judge Depue's rulings during the progress of the trial. It is believed that Lammens's mind will give way before Jan. 6, the day fixed for the execution. Mrs. Meierhoefer, his condemned accomplice in the crime, does not display any particular feeling or any change of demeanor.

STATE RAILROAD REPORTS.

MAKING THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE NEW-YORK LAWS.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The following railroad reports have been received by the State Engineer and Surveyor:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA.

Receipts—From passengers, $272,063 69; from freight, $1,232,377 88; from mails, $14,197 28; from rents, $503 50; from express, $21,476 28; from other sources, $2,884 04.

Payments—For road expenses, $881,608 72; for rentals, $721,271 44.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA.

Receipts—From passengers, $888,929 66; from freight, $1,073,682 45; from mails, $17,844 24; from rents, $2,662; from telegraph, $2,152 63; from express, $38,335 47; from other sources, $14,218 96.

Payments—For road expenses, $958,946 37; for rentals, $770,029 63.

SCHENECTADY AND DUANESBURG.

Paid capital, $100,500; funded debt, $500,000; number of stockholders, 9.

NEW-YORK AND CANADA.

Paid capital, $4,000,000; funded debt, $4,000,000; unfunded debt, $43,612 27.

Receipts—From passengers, $192,238 06; from freight, $415,923 84; from mails, $16,113 38; from rents, $241; from telegraph, $406 68; from express, $11,148 01.

Payments—For road expenses, $351,063 60; for rentals, $235,476 72.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BEACH.

Paid capital, $391,000; number of stockholders, 26.

Receipts—From passengers, $4,923 15.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY.

Paid capital, $60,000; number of stockholders, 7.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND.

Paid capital, $499,950; funded debt, $500,000; unfunded debt, $336,172 90.

Receipts—From passengers, $169,332 72; from freight, $8,615 88; from mails, $392 02; from rents, $26,308 70; from other sources, $5,556 09.

Payments—For road expenses, $95,877 43; for interest, $66,706 12.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S WILL RECALLED.

In the suit of Margaret Murphy, a sister of the late John Morrissey, and a beneficiary under his will against William R. Travers and Edward Murphy, Executors of the will, a motion was recently made in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with the final settlement of their accounts before the Surrogate of Saratoga County. The court was also asked to compel the defendants to submit to the settlement of their accounts in the Supreme Court in this department. The affidavits in support of the motions contained charges of neglect and mismanagement against Messrs. Travers and Murphy. Judge Daniels has denied the motions, holding that the charges against the defendants have not been sustained so as to warrant the court in interfering with the proceedings before the Surrogate of Saratoga County. The suit of which the above-mentioned motions are incidents is brought by Mrs. Murphy for herself and on behalf of the other legatees under the will of her brother for the removal of the Executors on the general grounds of negligence and mismanagement. She alleges in her complaint that Edward Murphy has allowed Mr. Travers to conduct the affairs of the estate alone; and that certain creditors of the estate who held part of its assets as security for a loan of $24,000 have been permitted to sell them, and to retain $15,861 16, which should have been put into the general fund for the benefit of all the creditors. She further asserts that, in the proceedings for an accounting by the Executors before the Surrogate of Saratoga County, it has appeared that the claims against the estate amount to $54,535 12, while the assets are only $16,580 29, and that this indicates that creditors will receive but a small part of their claims, and the legatees nothing at all. She prayed the Supreme Court to assume jurisdiction over the affairs of the estate because she considered that the Surrogate of Saratoga, having only limited powers, could not give full relief to her and other persons interested in the estate. John McCrone for the plaintiff, and W. A. Duer for the defendants.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel.

John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Henry A. Whitney, of Boston, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, of Washington, is at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Commodore S. P. Carter, United States Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Rev. W. C. Cattell, of Lafayette College, and Ario Pardee, of Hazelton, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. R. Anderson, of Virginia, and W. K. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; ex-Gov. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; ex-Senator J. S. Harris, of Louisiana; J. R. McLean, of Cincinnati, and M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. PINGS EXPLAINS.

The trial of the now famous Pings kid glove case, in the United States District Court, before Judge Choate, is drawing to a close. The testimony on both sides was concluded yesterday, and to-day counsel will begin the summing-up arguments. An effort will be made to reach a verdict by to-morrow evening. Julius B. Pings, the defendant, at the close of his cross-examination yesterday, made an explanation of the apparent contradiction in his testimony regarding the term of his partnership. A few days since, he said his partnership in the firm of Pings & Pinner began in 1875, but the Government confronted him with affidavits from the Custom-house records in which he had sworn, in 1871 and 1873, that he was a partner in the firm. Yesterday he said that at the time he made those affidavits he held a power of attorney from his wife, who was a real partner in the firm, and that for the purposes for which those affidavits were made, and under the authority of the power of attorney, he did regard himself as in effect a partner.

BETTER WEATHER AT SEA.

There were few arrivals of ships at this port yesterday, but the weather at sea appears during the past few days to have been more favorable than formerly. Capt. Hallowell, of the bark St. Mary, which arrived from Valparaiso yesterday, reports that in rounding Cape Horn the weather was terrific. The vessel labored very heavily in the high seas which rolled up from the westward. The crew were constantly at the pumps, and the leak proved so bad that the bark was obliged to put into the Faulkland Islands for repairs. She arrived there on Sept. 14, but was not in a condition to sail again until Oct. 21. The bark N. M. Haven, which arrived from Cardenas yesterday, met with severe gales from the north and north-west during the early part of the voyage. The seas were very uneven, and the bark frequently rolled her sails under water. Since passing Hatteras, however, the weather has been fine, although numbers of sailing vessels which have arrived during the past fortnight reported extremely violent gales from that Cape to Sandy Hook.

BAD WORK AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—A break having been discovered in one of the stones composing the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, the Capitol Commissioners, on motion of Auditor Place, have directed Superintendent Eaton to have a complete survey and measurements and levelings made to see if there could have been any settling of the building, and if so, if such settling caused the break, and to report the result of the examination to the board. In the meantime the broken stone has been replaced with a sound one.

MANY CASES have come under our notice where a single bottle of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP relieved a sufferer from a severe cough, which had been treated for months by competent physicians. 25 cts.—*Advertisement.*

FOR STYLISH PEOPLE.—The most graceful shaped Ulsters and other Topcoats in the world. Prices, $14 and upward. Same to order. JESSUP & Co., the originators, Nos. 254 and 256 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Newport, for Havana.—Sabino Cueva, Miss Catalina Sanchez, Mrs. H. Castellano and son, Albert Mayer, Mrs. Mayer, Valentin Caro, Jose Rodrigues, Jose Garcia, Jose Fernandez, Miguel Justos, Mrs. Justos, Gavino Lapuente, R. Pointdexter, R. Vergara, Mrs. Elvira Nunes and two children, J. R. Francke, Mrs. Francke and child, Robert O. and Louis J. Francke, Pedro Alvarez, Frederico Baro, Samuel E. Magill, William A. Whidden, Laureano Hernandez, Eduardo Egues, Pedro Estanol, William B. Atwood, E. A. Edgarton, William F. Townsend, John S. Eugs, W. W. Webb, Daniel P. Peoli, A. Claussen, Andres Garcia, Juan Rias, Juan Ripoll, Melquades Hernando, Enrique Olivares, Antonio Caromone, Arthur Rigby, Manuel Gonzales, Miguel Lopez, Eugenio Anton, Franco Vildosola, S. Culmel, J. Rodriguez, J. Fuller, Mariano Fernandez, Maximo Laborde, Bautista Gambau, Jean Cau, Pierre Cau, Pierre Alas.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—A. Obregon, A. de Sequera, William Schaus, Jr., Julius Schroder, Manuel A. Diaz, Mrs. Emma Illa, C. Stanfinger, Alfonso Pesant, R. W. Todd, Mrs. Todd, G. R. Ruthven, Guillermo B. Palmer, J. M. Portun, Mrs. Portun, Jose de Calzada, Mrs. Robert Finlay and three children, Joseph J. Alexandre, Miss A. Ray, E. Yard, Mrs. Yard, Mrs. Isabel R. de Zaldo, Miss Josefa de Zaldo, James Harrington, A. C. Lorange, William T. Pierce, William L. Thurston, M. J. and G. Kolten, Clarence C. Ford, William Denton, R. P. Linch, J. W. Vanderkieff, G. J. Jones, James and W. N. Nolan, E. T. Pinneo, William J. Tilton, Juan A. Ruis, Manuel Soler, Jose F. Perez, Antonio Santos.

In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—Capt. Adeane, Miss Burnett, Samuel F. Cox, Mrs. Alfred Dixon, Ellis Goldberg, Thomas Holt, George M. Hentz, James B. Nicholson, V. L. Polk, Lieut. G. de Charon, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, James Rigby, E. O. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Ribeiro Seabra, Mrs. Seamans, Dr. William Stephens, the Rev. Toelle, Theodore Wise, H. Walker, Robert Swain, Enoch Rhodes, David P. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. T. Forten and child.

In steam-ship Flamborough, for Bermuda.—Dr. Grovesteen, Stanley G. Middleton, Miss M. B. Penniston, Bervard, the Rev. R. O. Yearsley and wife, Owen Evelyn, and Ross Yearsley, A. C. Galt, T. J. Outerbridge, F. G. Farlow, C. Otis, E. R. Smith and wife, J. Taylor, Mr. Ward, George Roberts, wife, and son, William P. Patterson, Charles Ross, Mrs. Musgrove.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. F. M. Marsh, N. P. Hays, R. A. O'Brien and wife, J. H. Spencer, J. Dahl, M. J. Yzaguirre, J. M. Barrundia and two daughters, R. Castellajo, Horan Fisher, W. A. Murphy, H. F. Stanfield, W. Hayes, A. L. Brennan, Samuel Banks, William Rosebolt, Michael Crowley, P. O'Rourke, C. T. King, R. Baldwin, W. Johnson, Capt. R. Furguson, Mr. Portal, J. B. Minchin and son, J. W. Franklin, John Harold, R. Delgado and wife, Capt. G. W. Brown, Mrs. Docherty and three children, R. W. P. Smith, R. Yorno, J. W. Loftus and wife, G. H. Gardiner, A. Randolph, L. Hertzmann, M. C. Meyer and wife, M. Cook, J. Wilson, C. Detscher, C. Gray, George Friderichs, T. H. Keinan.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises	5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	7:00	Gov. Island	8:50	Hell Gate	9:??

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Ellen S. Terry, Tribou, Morehead City, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Lessing, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Santee, Crocker, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Newport, Sundberg, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Marengo, (Br.,) Males, Hull, Sanderson & Son; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana and Mexican Ports, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Tamerlane, (Ger.,) Siedenberg, Trieste, Theodore Ruger.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Trinton, Bridgeton, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Estrella, (Br.,) Mason, London, Tupper & Beattie; Nuovo Principio, (Ital.,) Jaggino, Queenstown, Plymouth, or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Thomas D., (Ital.,) Montana, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mercator, (Norw.,) Andreassen, Cette, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, with coffee, &c., to Bush & Jevons.

Steam-ship Clyde, Morton, Aspinwall Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., 56 hours, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Ulrichs, Cardenas 12 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Clara Manning, (of Falmouth,) Harris, Swansea 76 ds., with fire-bricks to order.

Bark St. Mary, Hallowell, Valparaiso Aug. 12, with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, the same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Lessing, for Hamburg; Republic and Erin, for Liverpool; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Marengo, for Hull; Gladys, for Leith; Newport, for Havana; City of Washington, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Flamborough, for Bermuda; Ellen S. Terry, for Morehead City, N. C.; Manhattan and Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Santee and Allentown, for Philadelphia; ships Tantallon Castle, for London; Merven, for Portland; barks Dominique, for Funchal; Argo and Pursass, for Cork for orders; Philip Fitzpatrick, for Blaye, France; Golden Fleece, for Barbados; A. E. Sleeper, for Port Spain.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships Eleanora, for Portland; Nereus, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SMYRNA, Dec. 15.—Arr. bark Carrie Heckle, Woodbury, Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sld. 9th inst., Artiore Giovanni; 14th inst., Caterina Capurro, Emilia M., Capt. Ragnasco; Skudesnaes; 15th inst., Sylphide, the latter for Charleston; Tramore; 16th inst., Jorgen Lorentzen, the latter for Mobile; Ornen, for New-York.

Arr. 10th inst., Tulchan; 13th inst., Louisa and Augusta; 15th inst., Alfred D. Snow, Britannia, Cumeria, George Hurlbut, Ingleside, Lea, Low Wood, Norma, Capt. Mathiesen; Tjomo; 16th inst., Lady Gertrude, L. E. Cann, Mary Lawton, Southern Belle.

The steam-ship Hooper, (Br.,) Capt. Murrell, from Boston Dec. 3, has arr. here.

The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Albers, from New-York Dec. 2, via Plymouth, has arr. at Hamburg.

The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Dec. 5, for Hamburg, via Plymouth, has passed the Scilly Islands.

The steam-ship Auchintoul, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 30, has arr. at Hamburg.

The steam-ship Ana de Sala, (Span.,) Capt. Gertaiz, from Savannah Nov. 7, has arr. at Malaga.

The steam-ship Lumley Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Scy, from New-Orleans Nov. 21, for Reval, has arr. at Falmouth.

The steam-ship Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Carnello, from New-York Nov. 27, for Mediterranean Ports, has arr. at Gibraltar.

The steam-ship Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Neill, from New-York Dec. 1, has arr. at Hull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The steam-ship Algitha, (Br.,) Capt. Barwise, from New-Orleans Nov. 9, via St. Johns, N. F.—where she put in on the 28th with her cargo on fire, discharged, reloaded, and sld. again Dec. 7—has arr. here.

The steam-ship Federico, (Span.,) Capt. Averasturi, from New-Orleans Nov. 25, has arr. here.

THE CHICKERING PIANO, THE VICTOR in all great contests, and for THE PAST 57 YEARS the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD of the WORLD. CHICKERING & SONS, 130 Fifth-av. N.Y. 156 Tremont-st., Boston.

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SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE UNEQUALED. Brokaw Bros., 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER UNION.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS. The Most Perfect in the World. THEY HAVE NO EQUAL IN PURITY AND SWEETNESS OF TONE, ELASTICITY OF TOUCH, FINE MECHANISM, AND DURABILITY. LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS. NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

Until Christmas, Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. will keep their establishment open during the evenings. Union-square, New-York.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. RESUME ON AND AFTER TO-DAY THE RECEIPT OF FREIGHT at Pier No. 14 North River, (foot of Liberty-st.,) which will be promptly forwarded by MERCHANTS AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY in a well-appointed line of strictly first-class ocean steam-ships. Marine risk assumed by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. For bills of lading apply at office, No. 315 Broadway. A. C. ROSE, General Agent.

TRADE MARK. THE FIRST JAPANESE MANUFACTURING & TRADING CO. OF TOKIO, JAPAN, NO. 865 BROADWAY, (BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.) Our resident manager having been in Japan for the past eight months, we are enabled to offer to connoisseurs a collection of high-class art objects in Metal, Porcelain, Old Lacquers, &c., selected by him, many of which are admirably adapted for HOLIDAY GIFTS. BRANCH HOUSES IN PARIS AND VIENNA. OPEN EVENINGS.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES WILL BE SENT To any address in the United States ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR